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PIERCING ENEMY'S HIDE

SHAFTS SLASHING MASS OF POLITICAL IGNORANCE.

Jars for Roman Catholic Political Machine—Why Australian "Labor" Party Is Eulogized by Capitalists—After Lorimer, W. A. Clark Causes Flutter.

The Bishop of Madrid having declared in the Senate that the laws of the Church were the laws of Spain because the Constitution made Catholicism the State religion, and the Spanish Premier Canalejas having retorted that the time had come when the invasion of the State sovereignty by the Church was no longer to be tolerated, a chill must have run down the spine of the stock of the Roman Catholic political machine in this country. The stock of the Machine depends upon the degree in which the American capitalists—Jew and Gentile—can be made to believe that the Machine can keep the people in dumb obedience. If France, "the eldest daughter of the Church" can rise to her feet and throw off the rule of the Machine, and Spain, reputed the most loyal subject of the Machine, is holding the rebellious language one now hears Spain hold, it is hardly likely that the Machine's stock will sell above par in America.

The secret of why the bourgeois press has delighted in styling Australia the "Paradise of Labor," the "Paradise of Socialism," and such other things, is now coming out. The "Labor-Party" of Australia, now in control was instrumental in rendering next to impossible the rise of revolutionary parties by keeping up the law which penalizes minority parties by demanding of them heavy money deposits which are forfeited in case the party fails of an election.

That the German bourgeois should desire, and, desiring, go about starting a "Patriotic Labor Party" with the view of stemming the flood of the Social Democratic party, that is perfectly conceivable. That these same bourgeois should expect success for their efforts in that direction, that is less conceivable. They should realize that, differently from their wide-awake American kin, they start too late in the race.

How utterly uninformed upon things in their own country are the 150,000 men who paraded Madrid on July 3 in support of the anti-clerical policy of the cabinet that overthrew the cabinet which engineered the assassination of Ferrer! How utterly uninformed are the masses of sympathizing onlookers who were so numerous that the procession had difficulty to wend its way through their applauseful midst! How utterly uninformed were the large number of paraders who on the same day turned out in Barcelona, Bilbao, Valencia, Salamanca and other large cities likewise to attest their support of the present cabinet in its anti-clerical posture and their condemnation of the clerical ministry which was overthrown! What a lot of ignoramuses these Spaniards are, seeing that Mr. John Mitchell of Civic-Federationized A. F. of L. connections, and much applauded man by the Socialist party as the "champion of Labor," without being in Spain, apologized to the Catholic organizations of this city for certain resolutions adopted by certain A. F. of L. bodies condemning the assassination of Ferrer, and apologized on the ground that the resolution was adopted through lack of information on the subject! Truly those Spaniards are behind Mr. John Mitchell.

Whatever may be said, and justly said to the discredit of Wm. Barnes, Jr., the Albany Republican politician, credit is due to the man for the intrepidity with which he is bearding the Roosevelt Furore. The whoopla conducted by the Roosevelt Bacchanals intimidates the weak. Wm. Barnes, Jr., is not intimidated. The stand he takes compels the consideration of measures upon their own merit, and not as "things that Roosevelt wants."

Clark to the rescue! While Senator [illegible] Lorimer of Illinois is being hard [illegible] by an investigation on the charge that he bought his seat, the Montana ex-Senator William A. Clark, who had been previously investigated and who resigned under investigation announces himself as a candidate for the Senate. Washington despatches announce that the news of Clark's candidacy has created quite a flutter. The despatches add significantly: "With Mr. Clark in the field in dead earnest, with his propensity of spending money on an organization, the conditions this year will be scarcely normal."—And Lorimer's chest heaves hopefully.

The Stuttgart, Germany, "Metallarbeiterzeitung" of last June 10 sizes up neatly the Socialist party performance on immigration at its late national convention. The paper quotes the resolution in full, and observes: "Hillquit, the father of this Janus-faced child, had to swallow some ungallant remarks concerning the professional talent that he here displayed—he is a lawyer,"

Among the humorous sights of the season is the sight of the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" falling over Mr. John Spargo for the gentleman's ignorance of Marx, his impudence to write on what he knows next to nothing about, and for his falsification of documents. The "Volkszeitung"! That lump of economic ignorance, with its statistics about the workingmen paying $100 taxes more since the Spanish war! That bunch of clownish Socialism with its only recently advanced idiotic theory that the Tobacco Trust abolished the "middleman!" That more than once convicted center of forgery! —in short, the "Volkszeitung" presuming to call its Spargo names!

Two things in connection with the wreck of the battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana are becoming every day more certain. One is that the pressure upon the powers that be for jobs is so strenuous that the wreck of the Maine will surely be removed as a pretext for the distribution of bones, with more or less meat on them, among hungry party-workers. The other thing that is equally, if not even more certain is that the wreck will be broken up under water, and removed piecemeal from the bottom of the harbor so as to bring to the surface no evidence, now lying under water, of the wreck having been caused, not by the Spaniards, but by Washington agencies in order to fan the flames of war.

The Governor of Nevada deserves credit. If fistic matches are immoral, then Virgil should be excluded from our schools as immoral. There are at least half a dozen passages in Virgil describing with minute detail the fistic encounters of Aeneas on his trip from Troy; and these descriptions tell of teeth knocked in, jaws shattered, blood running out of noses, much worse than happened at Reno when Johnson uppercutted Jeffries. To hold up Virgil as a classic fit for the education of youth and in the same breath affect horror at the Johnson-Jeffries bout, as is happening, is an exhibition of snobbery.

"Shall Alaska become a Morganheim barony?" excitedly asks Wm. H. Kittle, in La Follette's. Mr. Kittle must have had his head under a featherbed all these years, not to know that not Alaska only, but all the United States, is become a Morganheim-Rockerbilt-Carneschiff empire. Come out from under the featherbed, William!

When our capitalist friends are charged with raising prices they now have an easy answer and refutal at hand. They should quote the stock quotations. Stocks are tumbling. They are becoming cheaper and cheaper. How dare people to say things are growing dearer and dearer?

The dropping of the Socialist party of the State of New York by the Brooklyn Christian Socialist the Rev. Dr. John D. Long and on the ground that the New York specimens are not broad minded as the Milwaukee specimens is a double slash—it is a slash of the New York specimens and it is a slash of the Milwaukee specimens—it is above all a specimen slash that both specimens have themselves brought on —and there is more coming.

Mrs. Abner Mellen, an "elderly wealthy lady," having, while "dressed expensively" and wearing "a thousand dollars' worth of diamonds" been arrested in a department store on a charge of attempting to carry away $1.01 worth of goods without paying for them, the whole affair is announced as a "terrible mistake." Had Mrs. Mellen at the time been twice as expensively dressed, and had she worn, instead of one, two or ten thousand dollars' worth of gems, no doubt the arrest would have been a "terrible, frightful, shocking and unparalleled mistake." Had she been a poorly dressed working woman, what would it have been?

After many months of being threatened with a strike for higher wages, the New Haven road now announces a "voluntary raise of wages to 6,000 of its non-Union employes." From which it would appear that the New Haven road will speedily cause its name to be withdrawn from the stock exchange, and be listed among charitable institutions.

The Oklahoma "Labor World," an S. P. paper from the state where, there being no large industrial centres, the S. P. was able to poll an increased vote with its diluted Populist measures, throws a valuable beam of light on its own dusty-corner mentality when it prints the statement of its English correspondent, "A king might be the titular head of a co-operative Utopia." Folk whose knowledge of historical development is so microscopic as to conceive of a working, truly co-operative society tolerating so useless a piece of furniture as a king, can serve no better purpose than to illumine their own emptiness, and stand at the cross-roads as warnings.

POTENTIAL MASS AFFLUENCE

The statement—"Society being properly organized, 100 days labor at 4 hours a day, would supply every adult male with a yearly amount of wealth that, to-day, would cost $10,000 to purchase"—more than once made in these columns has elicited a number of questions. How is that fact ascertained?

All that will be necessary at this place is to mention a series of facts, from which inquirers may think further for themselves:

1st. The exigencies of modern society —a social order in which, as a consequence of the private ownership of the necessaries to produce, production is carried on for sale and not for use—require that fully one half of the physical and mental effort expended is expended non-productively and goes to waste. Armies, navies, police, detectives, watchmen, drummers, lawyers, etc., etc., besides the labor expended in the equipment of armies, navies, etc., safes to keep out burglars, complicated locks to battle thieves, advertising cards and their composition—the reader can with these hints extend the list—it is safe to say these occupations, useless and wasteful, consume every bit of one half of the human effort put forth today. That can be saved and turned into useful channels.

2nd. The exigencies of the same social order require, and for the same reasons, that the wealth produced, even under the present system of wastefulness of human effort, be below the wealth producible. Production being for sale and not for use the supply must be kept down for the sake of prices. Only last year a goodly percentage of the coffee produced in Brazil was ordered burnt, not by destructive Anarchists, but by London financiers. Similar spectacles are furnished every year in some crop or other.

It is not necessary to go into further details. With the census figures of the actual wealth produced, the departments in which the wealth is produced, the nature of such wealth, the capabilities of production that are compulsorily left latent, etc., etc., if carefully computed, will furnish figures that prove the $10,000 annual estimate, as the fruit of 100 4-hour days work, to be, however seemingly fabulous, nevertheless extremely conservative.

PENN. S. L. P. THRIVING

RUDOLPH KATZ REPORTS ON SUCCESSFUL FIVE WEEKS' TOUR.

Party Organizations Grow in Number, Size and Power—S. P. Rank and File Break with Their Old False Standards —"I'm-a-Bummery" Down and Out.

Rochester, Pa., July 8.—This day ends my tour in the State of Pennsylvania. One more meeting this evening here in Rochester, and then I proceed to Ohio, Youngstown the first stop.

My five weeks' tour of the State was fairly successful in the line of organizing, and also in securing subscribers to the Party press.

Philadelphia has now a larger and more active organization of the Socialist Labor Party than it has had for some years. Most of the members of the English Branch, the Section proper, are active men. They are aggressive and the S. P. fears them.

There are also several branches of various S. L. P. language federations in Philadelphia—South Slavonian, Hungarian, Lettish, and Jewish. These are represented in a central body for the purpose of conducting Party agitational work. The organizaton of a new German Branch has already been reported in the columns of the Daily People.

I attended Victor Berger's meeting at Philadelphia, and listened to his story of the Milwaukee "victory." Berger told his audience how he fooled the old party politicians of Milwaukee on a number of occasions, beating them at their own game. From my size-up of Berger, the politicians of Milwaukee must indeed be easy.

I asked Berger the following question: "Does the speaker think that the Socialist commonwealth can be established without the integral organization of the working class on the industrial field?"

Berger said in reply that he too believed in industrial unionism, but that questions bearing upon economic organization "did not belong in a political meeting."

At Allentown the old S. L. P. Section holds the fort as ever. A number of new readers for The People and the Arbeiter-Zeitung were secured.

I took a ride from Allentown to Philipsburg, N. J., where the Standard Silk Mill is located. A big strike was on against this shop a couple of years ago, conducted by the A. F. of L. The strike was lost. The managers of this Standard Silk Company must be S. P. reformers,—they have provided a large dining hall for their employes and also a field where the employes can play baseball, etc., at noon hour.

Indeed, the S. P. reformers will have to get a move on with their immediate demands.

At Scranton, Pa., the centre of the anthracite coal mine district, the Section of the Socialist Labor Party has been reorganized, mainly with new men. This is a great field for S. L. P. agitation, and organized effort for the Socialist Labor Party press will be the work of the new Section.

At Reading I secured two yearly subscriptions to The People from two members of the S. P., both of whom practically take the S. L. P. position. I believe that they soon will help the Party members at Reading build up an S. L. P. organization.

At Lancaster also we now have a number of clear-cut S. L. P. men, and the question of organization is not far off.

At Altoona, Blair County, a new Section was organized. The opportunities in that county are very good for S. L. P. propaganda. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has its largest car building shop in Altoona, over 12,000 men being exploited there.

Pittsburg and vicinity, one might almost say, ought to be the "logical centre" of Socialist Labor Party activity. It is one great, or rather a score of workingmen's beehives. The Socialist Labor Party had a numerically large movement in Pittsburg several years ago. Selfseekers, fellows who imagined themselves to be great men, destroyed that movement. Some of them are now in the S. P. That is where they belong.

The Trautmann-St. John outfit is down and out here. It did not take the rank and file very long to find them out. Some S. L. P. men who were misled into that camp repudiated the "I'm-a-Bummery," and rejoined the S. L. P.—of course not the would-be editors.

We have met so many would-be editors, there must be a special faculty that some men develop which makes them imagine they are natural born editors. I wonder that phrenologists have not as yet discovered the "editorial" bump.

Rudolph Katz.

POTTERS PUT BAN ON MILITIA.

Atlantic City, July 10.—Members of the Brotherhood of Operative Potters of the United States and Canada, in convention here, declared against the enlistment of members of the body in the National Guard.

A resolution calling on members of the organization to discourage the rank and file of workmen joining that strike breaking soldiery, which was narrowly defeated last year, was passed unanimously.

Speakers who supported the resolution said that the militia is being used to protect corporation attacks on organized labor and prevent formation of unions.

NOTES FROM AUSTRALIA

"LABOR" PARTY DISFRANCHISES WORKING CLASS.

Helps to Penalize Labor Organizations Which Set Up Candidates for Election—Unemployment Creates Suicide Epidemic—Kingly "Clemency."

Sydney, N. S. Wales, June 1.—The final result of the Senatorial election for the State of New South Wales held on the 13th of April is as follows:

Macdougall (Labor), elected ..	249,212
Gardiner (Labor), elected	247,047
Rae (Labor), elected	239,307
Gray (Liberal)	220,569
Pulsford (Liberal)	214,889
Neild (Liberal)	212,150
Norton (Independent)	50,893
Mackenzie (Socialist)	13,601
Moroney (Socialist)	9,660
Hoare (Socialist)	8,432

The S. L. P. candidates, as usual, forfeited their deposits, $375, the price paid in Australia for principle.

Pulsford, one of the rejected capitalist candidates, introduced a bill in the last Parliament to remove the clause on the Electoral Act penalizing minorities, but the "Labor" Party upheld it thus betraying true working class interests.

Comrades Mackenzie, Hoare and Moroney worked strenuously for the Cause, during the recent elections visiting those industrial centres which time and funds permitted.

The Commonwealth statistician invited the workers of Australia to volunteer to keep a record of their living expenses during the year from July 1, books for that purpose being provided free of postage to be returned in due time with the information. It is obvious that this information is required to tone down the wages commensurate with a mere animal existence. The statistician is overwhelmed with applicants, thereby showing economic ignorance of the workers generally: unwittingly lowering their present standard of living.

There is no fear of the capitalist household divulging their domestic budget that would shew the enormous disparity of their profits against the bare subsistence of their wage slaves, and so give the game away.

At present we have a suicide epidemic in Australia owing to lack of employment and intense poverty. A married woman, thirty-seven years of age, was recently brought before a local police court for attempted suicide, through drinking a solution of wax matches. Her husband went abroad hunting work, and was never heard of, hence she was thrown on her own resources, with five young children. The struggle was so desperate that she could not keep body and soul together. The police sergeant said that if the accused applied to the State Children's Relief Department, she could get aid for her children. She cried, "I've got no home, my home is gone." And yet the smug capitalists assert that Socialism will break up the "home."

On the accession of King George V., the royal clemency was extended to the strike leaders on May 18. O'Conner, Butler and Hutton were released forthwith after serving four months of an eight months' sentence. Brennan, Burns, Lewis, and Gray will be released in August next. Bowling's sentence will be reduced from two and one-half years to twelve months.

The Broken Hill prisoners, Stokes and May, were dealt with as follows: they were sentenced on May 3, 1909, to three and two years, respectively; May is to be released forthwith, and Stokes on December 31 next.

Owing to the rise in commodities, and because of the slight increases to the industrial wage slaves, awarded by the Wages Board, the state capitalist wage slaves will get a slight increase all around on and after July 1, and will no doubt influence them in favor of the Wade Government at the September state elections.

The capitalist can throw out his chest collectively, and receive the homage bestowed on him for his "generosity." Complacently, nevertheless, he is not going to suffer less profits, for he will just rake the increases in by clapping them on to vital commodities, and the workers will be just "as you were." You cannot hit Mr. Capitalist and still put up with capitalism; he is too wary a bird.

The capitalists have recovered from the shock of the "Labor" victory; they have found out that the "Labor" Party people are not "red flag Socialists," but are very mild and "respectable." Profits are saved.

"We are all Laborites now," so say the capitalist brigands who preside at the banquets tendered to the "Labor" Ministry. And thus the "Labor" politicians betray the workers.

Hughes, Federal attorney-general in the Fisher Labor administration, is prosecuting the Coal Vend and Shipping combines under the "Anti-Trust Law." The legal fraternity will be benefited by the legal complications ensuing; certainly not the workers. Capitalist development cannot be arrested.

William Fergusson.

WANT NEW LABOR PARTY.

Los Angeles Union Leaders Call a Mass Meeting.

Los Angeles, June 27.—The striking Brewery and Metal Trades workers called a general mass meeting of the working class of Los Angeles for Sunday, June 26, to organize a new Labor Party.

Three of the four principal speakers were Socialists with S. L. P. experience, and all used S. L. P. arguments to some extent. They were: Fred Spring, ex-S. L. P., S. P., Republican, etc.; Job Harriman, ex-S. L. P., S. P., Union Labor, Good Government, S. P. again, etc.; Fred. Wheeler, ex-S. L. P., S. P., Union Labor, etc.; and Stuart Reid, Organizer of the A. F. of L. The latter, I think, is the same gentleman who some years ago debated with John Root of the S. L. P. in Pittsburg against "politics in the union." Now the gentleman is strong for politics; that is, capitalist labor politics.

Resolutions condemning the recent injunction were passed, and a committee on organization was appointed by the chairman. The Socialist party made a demonstration, and are doing all they can to have the trade-union endorse them. The strikers are putting up a good fight. The business agents in some unions wanted to compromise with some of the smaller firms and go back to work on condition that they get the 8-hour day in six months, but the rank and file objected. The strikers are ripe, and need correct understanding of labor economics. Every S. L. P. member and sympathizer should distribute the Party's literature among them.

Student.

CHICAGO CARPENTERS JAILED BY INJUNCTION.

Chicago, Ill., July 10.—The Appellate Court has confirmed the sentence of thirty days in the county jail on the charge of "contempt of court" against John J. Brittain, George H. Lakely and Charles G. Grassel, members of the District Council of the Carpenters' Union of this city.

The men, it is pretended, "violated an injunction" issued in favor of the Slayton Lumber Company and against the union and its members.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

VA. S. L. P. CONVENTION

TAKES STEPS FOR ALL AROUND ACTIVITY.

Political Campaigns to Be Entered Into—Urgently Recommends Furthering the Party Press—Members to Help Sustaining Funds.

Newport News, Va., July 8.—The Socialist Labor Party of Virginia held its state convention at Rosenbaum's Hall, this city, on July 3. Delegates were present as follows: Newport News, Schade, Jerene, Hamilton, Buxton, and Neff; Roanoke, Schmidt; Richmond, Mueller, Hollins, Biersch, Madison, and McCulloch. The delegates from Norfolk County were not present owing to a misunderstanding in date of convention. Ed. Smith, Roanoke, arrived later, and was seated as a delegate.

The convention took action on matters pertaining to Party press, state tickets, and state by-laws.

Reports from the various S. L. P. Sections in the state showed that they had to contend with a strong element of conservatism. Newport News had the best report to make in the way of progress.

The state secretary reported on the general progress made in the state, and advised the setting up of a ticket at every opportunity. He also advised placing an organizer in the field, in conjunction with one or two nearby states.

In discussing the state secretary's suggestions, Comrade McCulloch upheld the action of the previous year's convention in not placing a ticket in the field because of the adverse financial condition of the organization, and because of the small votes cast in former elections. He approved of the work of building up the Party press. The state secretary's recommendations to put up a ticket for the fall election and for all elections were adopted, as were his other suggestions.

The following resolution, moved by McCulloch, was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, By the S. L. P. of Virginia in state convention that the attention of the comrades of the various Sections in the state be called to the imperative duty of extending the circulation of the Party press, the 'Daily' and the 'Weekly People,' as well as the German paper, the 'Volksfreund and Arbeiter Zeitung.'

"To those readers who find it impossible to secure subscribers, we earnestly insist that they contribute to the Sustaining Fund of the Party organs.

"The high standard maintained by the Party press should commend it to the best efforts of all who desire the overthrow of the capitalist system and the triumph of the Socialist Commonwealth."

It was decided to amend the by-laws as follows: Strike out Art. IV., Sec. 1, for every fourth year, gubernatorial election, and make it every year; in Art. IV., Sec. 5, strike out the words "four years," and substitute the words "one year."

Newport News was chosen as the seat for state committee. Before adjourning, E Smith, of Roanoke, emphasized the possibility of more active propaganda.

After the convention the delegates were entertained at the home of Comrade Rudolph where refreshments were served and an enjoyable time spent.

ELECTRICAL UNION MAKING SCABS

Cleveland, O., July 7.—Local 38 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is at the usual American Federation of Labor game of making scabs of their own members. This Local here refuses to honor transfer cards. It would seem that they have enough trouble already, since there are two factions of this organization, without looking for more. But as these pure and simple concerns regard themselves as job trusts, they merrily disregard the interests of labor and produce scabs right and left.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

THAT MILWAUKEE FLAG INCIDENT

PICTURE NO. 1 FROM THE NATIONAL ALBUM OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY: VICTOR L. BERGER.

By Boris Reinstein.

Some weeks ago the "Daily" and the "Weekly People" contained a letter from our Milwaukee comrade, Albert Schnabel, headed, "Milwaukee Items," and containing a statement that the Milwaukee social reformers, misnamed Social-Democrats or revolutionary, scientific Socialists, in possession of the administration of that city ordered the flag on the City Hall to be placed at half-mast in honor of King Edward.

On June 3rd the "Daily People" contained the following editorial note, bearing on the same matter:

"The New Yorker Volkszeiting having so often been convicted of forgery by the Daily People, it is not impossible that it also forged, in its issue of June 1, certain words which it attributes to Victor L. Berger as having been uttered by that gentleman in the course of an interview that he granted to that paper, and which the paper gives in quotation marks. The passage is this:

"'We, the members of the new administration (of Milwaukee) were quite clear upon the fact that the bourgeois press would spare no effort to misconstrue our motives, to put false constructions upon our work, and very thoroughly to calumniate us. We were not deceived on that head. But one of the drollest falsifications was reported to me only recently. According to it the 'Professor' has announced to a startled world, in the sheetlet which he gives out to the exclusion of the public, that the Socialist administration of Milwaukee had rendered homage to the dead English sovereign by placing the flag at half-mast. Of course that is a lie. As a matter of fact, on the day of Edward's death, there appeared at the City Hall a deputation of English citizens with the request to lower the flag at half-mast. *Comrade Seidel declared to the gentlemen that the United States had been independent from Great Britain for 130 years, hence there was no reason to take cognizance of Edward's demise in the manner asked for.* On the next day, there died a member of the municipal sinking-fund committee, nam-Hackett, and the flag was then put at half-mast, as customary in cases of the death of members of the municipal administration.'

"The above, whether partly, or wholly a 'Volkszeitung' forgery, will interest our Milwaukee Comrade Albert Schnabel, over whose signature the report referred to was published; it will also interest the readers of The People who are thereby made acquainted with the distinguished Sinking-Fund Committee member ,the accommodating Hackett, who so accommodatingly timed the season for his taking off."

That there was indeed either some brazen forgery committed by that notorious organ of the Socialist party, the "New Yorker Volkszeitung," in imputing to Victor L. Berger a statement he did not make, or else some new and pretty tall lying engaged in by this National Executive Committeeman and most influential and representative leader of the Socialist party himself, the reader will readily perceive by comparing the above statement of Mr. Berger, especially the lines I underscored in them, with the following facts and documents.

On Saturday afternoon, May 21st last, during the closing session of the National Congress of the Socialist party, at Chicago, a young man sought me out at the reporters' table and asked me to step into a side room where Mayor Seidel, of Milwaukee, was waiting to see me. I immediately went there. During the preceding evening I had a good-natured chat and argument with Mayor Seidel about the "unexcusable (?) war the S. L. P. was waging against the S. P.," and, taking me chum-like around the shoulders, he tried to convince me by a string of sentimental words that we "should never fight workingmen whatever they do." He impressed me that evening generally as a good-natured, well-intentioned sentimental Socialist, who, however, had an eye and a knack for practical, executive work and would try his best to "make good."

On that Saturday afternoon I could hardly recognize that suave, smiling, good-natured Mr. Seidel. I saw before me the flushed, excited, wild-eyed face of a man who had his corns stepped upon. He held a copy of the "Daily People" in his hands. As soon as he ascertained that I represented that paper, he pointed with his trembling finger at the statement in Comrade Schnabel's "Milwaukee Items" about the Milwaukee flag having been put at half-mast on account of King Edward's death, and he broke loose in a tirade about that statement being without foundation in fact, etc.

I told him that "The People" never published, a misstatement knowingly or intentionally, and that if he was wronged or misrepresented he should simply send to "The People" his version of the facts for correction.

"Oh, what's the use!" he exclaimed.

I then told him: "You better get off your high horse and write down your version of the facts in the case and send it to 'The People,' and I'll guarantee that your correction will be published." Every person who watches both the S. L. P. and the S. P. press knows that I was promising much more than the S. P. press ever does about the false statements it circulates about the S. L. P.

He did not like the proposition but volunteered, at the suggestion of his comrades present during the argument, to give me verbally his version of the facts in the case for publication in our press. Seeing that he would not write a "correction" himself, I judged it best to take down his statement. Future events proved that it was not a mistaken judgment.

In the following statement I reproduce his version, as completely as I could do it without being a stenographer, from notes which I took there, practically from his dictation, in the presence of Wm. D. Haywood, the Buffalo delegate Frank M. Cassidy, and other S. P. men present in the room. Let the reader compare it with the above Berger statement.

Mayor Seidel's Own Version.

"It is not true that a delegation of British residents saw me to have the flag on the City Hall put at half-mast in memory of King Edward.

"One man, a prominent citizen, did come to see me about it but he could not see me. He then requested my secretary, Sandburg, to ask me to have the flag put at half-mast in honor of King Edward, and left, indignantly remarking to my secretary that it was 'the first time he could not see the Mayor of Milwaukee.'

"Sandburg told me about his request and I replied: 'I have no time to bother about the dead! I am too busy looking after the living people,'

"The Milwaukee 'Free Press' reported the case, and when a letter of British residents, complaining of the flag not having been put at half-mast, appeared in the 'Press,' and I was interviewed by a reporter about it, I said: 'Tell them they did not see the Mayor,'

"I was then invited, as the Chief Executive of the city, to speak at a memorial meeting in honor of King Edward, but I said that I had no time.

"I was then asked to send a letter to be read at that meeting, but I did not send such letter.

"About the same time news was received that a Milwaukee public official, Mr. Hackett, Commissioner of Public Debt, died, and, as it is customary in Milwaukee to put the flag at half-mast when an official of the city dies, I ordered the flag to be put at half-mast.

"So, that flag was not put at half-mast in honor of King Edward."

The readers will notice that this statement contains not a word in substantiation of that bold, bombastic declaration that "the United States had been independent from Great Britain for 130 years hence etc." that Victor Berger puts in Seidel's mouth—for circulation in the S. P. press. On the contrary, Seidel's statement indicates—and the impression was practically unescapable when one heard his voice, saw his gestures, expression of the face, etc., that he "tactfully," "diplomatically," etc., tried to hide behind his secretary, to dodge the issue, and when Mr. Hackett so opportunely died, this incarnation of American opportunism in the Socialist camp was evidently tickled to death and, relieved of the strain, bethought himself that "it is customary in Milwaukee to put the flag at half-mast when an official dies," and hastened to order the flag so put. Thus the admirers of British royalty in Milwaukee were pacified, and the votes of some of them possibly saved for the next campaigns, — being permitted to think that the flag was finally put at half-mast as a concession to their demand in honor of King Edward—and evidently our comrade Schnabel and probably many other residents were also so fooled; while on the other hand the corpse of the so accommodating poor Mr. Hackett was kept in reserve for cases of emergency and trouble with Socialists. The shade of Bismarck must have felt happy at this fine bit of diplomacy!

Upon my return home from the S. P. Congress, and the short agitation tour that followed it, I thought of the experiences the S. L. P. had in the past with some fishy stories of some slippery representatives of the S. P., and decided, before I would send to our press Mr. Seidel's "correction" for publication, to try to get from him, for my own and the Party's protection, some black-on-white statement about the case. I therefore made a copy of the verbal statement he made to me, exactly as reproduced above, and sent it to him by registered mail several weeks ago, asking him to state whether my reproduction of his verbal statement was substantially correct and, if not, to let me know what mistakes were contained in it.

After a silence of about two weeks I at last received from him, or rather from his secretary, a statement on the official letter-head of the Mayor of Milwaukee, practically repeating Mayor Seidel's own version.

The statement is as follows.

Statement of Seidel's Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

E. Seidel, Mayor
C. Sandburg, Clerk
F. Leviash, Confidential Clerk.

Milwaukee, June 18, 1910.

Mr. Boris Reinstein
521 Broadway,
Buffalo, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Reinstein:

Herewith is a statement on what you term "The Milwaukee Flag Incident." A British American citizen, who is a member of some British-American association in Milwaukee, called at the mayor's office. He told me that British-American residents desired to have the City Hall flag put at half-mast in honor of the dead potentate, King Edward of England. I told him the Mayor was busy with a number of important city matters and that I did not think his proposition sufficiently momentous for him to be permitted to put it across to the mayor. Later I told the mayor of the request o fthe herebefore mentioned British American and the Mayor made some remark indicating an indifference to the matter as compared with more urgent affairs demanding his thought and attention. The Mayor was invited to give an address at the memorial meeting in honor of the aforesaid dead potentate, but did not do so. The Mayor was asked to send a letter to be read at that meeting, but did not do so. Two or three days following this, the news was received and published in the city that Commissioner of Public Debt, Mr. Hackett, had left this mortal life and the City Hall flag was at half-mast in memory of Mr. Hackett.

Very truly yours,
Charles Sandburg
Secretary to the Mayor

Mayor Seidel thus reveals the curious, contradictory psychology of a typical S. P. "practical politician." He, the "champion of the wage-slave class," the carrier of the "banner of class-struggle" orders the flag of the city put at half-mast in honor of a capitalist politician, not because he, as Mayor of the city, is bound by law to do that, but because "it is customary in Milwaukee," but is indignant and considers himself slandered by the idea that he, the Socialist Mayor, could stoop low enough to do the other thing that is certainly just as "customary in Milwaukee"—to honor the memory of a "potentate of a friendly nation." What is the difference?

But the above facts and documents are more important in another respect: they complete the photograph of the most typical representative, most popular and influential national leader of the Socialist party, member number one of its National Executive Committee, and its leading delegate to the coming International Socialist Congress — Victor L. Berger.

Up to a few weeks ago,—strange as that may appear to those who know me and know that my views on principles and tactics in the Socialist Movement are diametrically opposed to those of Victor L. Berger,—I had the highest opinion and respect for him. I considered him to be the most frank, bold, sincere, able and consistent representative of revisionism, Bernsteinism and "practical politics," in America. While having no use for his policies and his views on these questions. I saw in him a well-rounded up, well-balanced man, and admired the way he fought at the last two national conventions of his party the petty, sneaky, shyster-lawyerish policies and methods of his co-leaders in the National Executive Committee, such leaders as Morris Hillquit, etc. I knew that he was always ready, as he loves to express himself—to "fight like a tiger" for what he believed right, but I thought that he represented that type of Socialist,—so rare in the ranks of Socialist party leaders and so frequent among European comrades,—with whom it is a pleasure even to fight, who would "fight like a tiger" but fight with clean hands and clean weapons, always inspiring and retaining respect for himself from friend and from foe. I often thought during the last two years, since I had a chance to "see Berger in action": "If the S. P. only had more Bergers, how much more pleasant and refreshing would be our fight with them, how much easier could we, retaining respect for each other, settle our differences of opinion and come to an understanding!"

But, evidently, "once S. P., always S. P." A few weeks ago I was rudely awakened from the dream.

The readers remember the documents reproduced in the article, "Which is the Truth?" recently published in these columns. There was reprinted verbatim the statement Berger made in his printed report of the session of the International Socialist Bureau held in Brussels last November, which he attended as proxy for Hillquit, the S. P. representative on the Bureau. In his report referring to the S. P.'s demand to the Bureau that it unseat De Leon, the S. L. P. member, and give the place to the S. P., Berger claimed that our Comrade Paul Kretlow of Berlin, De Leon's proxy in the Bureau, spoke in such a silly and insolent manner that "the patience of the Bureau was exhausted and he was told to sit down."

Along side of that statement, the article, "Which is the Truth?" reprinted from the official minutes of the Bureau —see "Periodical Bulletin of the International Socialist Bureau," No. 2, page 43—published by Comrade Camille Huysmans, the Secretary of the International Socialist Bureau, the part dealing with this issue, and it showed that it was not Comrade Kretlow who "was made to sit down," but it was Mr. Victor L. Berger himself who had to sit down when he attempted to renew his attack on the S. L. P.!

It was indeed a rude awakening for me. My picture of my hero Berger vanished into thin air and there I saw, after reading the two quotations, printed in sharp outline, the profile photograph of Mr. Berger, and the word p-r-e-v-a-r-i-c-a-t-o-r (not to use the shorter and uglier word), unconsciously and unintentionally stamped all over it by the hand, not of an "S. L. P. character assassinator," but of the International Socialist Secretary, Comrade Camille Huysmans!

Now comes—again not an "S. L. P. character assassinator" but the comrade and chum of Mr. Berger—Socialist party Mayor Emil Seidel of Milwaukee and, unintentionally and unsuspectingly as Huysmans, testifies in his own and his secretary's statement, that it is not true, as Berger claims in the "Volkszeitung" interview that he, Seidel, received a deputation of British residents of Milwaukee and, throwing out his proud, Socialist chest, thundered to them that "the United States had been independent from Great Britain for 130 years," etc., etc. He thus supplies us with the profile photo of the other side of Mr. Berger's physiognomy, with the same ugly word stamped all over it.

Comrade Huysmans and Mayor Seidel thus give us a complete reproduction of this "Picture number one" in the album of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist party.

What a study in psychology! Should we not be permitted charitably to presume that the "Milwaukee Victory" has turned Berger's head and has rendered him reckless, silly and insolent, how then to account for this pathetic sight of a man of his age, experience, standing and influence stooping to "telling fibs" like a silly school-boy?—and such clumsy fibs at that.

But the more important question is: what but disaster, compared with which the blood of the Paris Commune and the wholesale slaughter of the Russian revolutionists would pale into insignificance, is in store for the long suffering American wage-slave class if it should really trust its destinies to the hands of a party whose membership, by an overwhelming vote, elects such men as Victor L. Berger—and others on the National Executive Committee are not better, as will be shown in subsequent articles—to places of national leadership, and who, in possession of the privately-owned press of the party, can and do strengthen and perpetuate their hold on the party.

The crust of the Civic-Federationized anti-Socialist American Federation of Labor, and its political shield the "Socialist party," as they stand at present, must be broken through before the resumption of the forward march of Socialism in America can be thought of.

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THE S. L. P. IN IOWA

By A. S. Dowler, Des Moines, Ia.

Iowa is known in the official parlance of the Socialist Labor Party as an "unorganized" State, or in other words the revolutionary sentiment, plus organizing efforts, has not crystallized into the requisite number of Sections for the formation of a State Committee. There has been in fact no organized propaganda effort put forth, the educational side, which must ever precede agitation and organization, has been entirely neglected, and the field left to the labor fakir and that abortion and caricature of Socialism, the Socialist party. However, there are encouraging signs, on the horizon, and with economic development Iowa will yet take her place in that bright galaxy of States where the working class is lining up for the onward march to the Socialist Republic.

It has been less than a year since the first Section was organized in the State, at Mystic, Iowa, a coal mining town, within fifty miles of the State capitol, at Des Moines. The Section is steadily increasing its numbers and influence, and the Stygian darkness that beclouds the mental faculties of wage slaves under the desensatizing benumbing influence of the "United" Mine Workers is bound to be dispelled by the clear, reasoning, sound logic and compelling arguments of those S. L. P. Spartans. In a recent leter from that point Comrade G. H. Fryhoff reports the accession of eighteen new members, and that they are organizing the organizible—those who are still under the "Knockout drop" influence of labor-fakirism and the dope of the Slushialist spell-binder may, some of them, come out of it before they meet the fate of the political pups, who failed to get their eyes open until their brains were knocked out; while others, hugging their chains, will be crushed by the capitalist car of Juggernaut, the object lessons of Spring Valley and Cherry City being lost on them.

In addition to the Section at Mystic, there are a number of members-at-large, but as I am not in touch with them I do not know the extent of their activities toward a real live Socialist Movement.

There is a crying need for educational propaganda in Iowa. The State is making wonderful industrial growth, and the following towns are suggested as places where something might be accomplished: Des Moines, Sioux City, Marshalltown, Dubuque, Creston, Muscatine, Oelwein, Mason City, Ottumwa, Burlington, Waterloo, Oskaloosa, Colfax, Cedar Rapids, Council Bluffs, Clinton, and most of the coal mining towns.

In conversation recently with a young man, a member of the Socialist party, I learned what a power for evil the privately owned press of the Socialist party is, and how, like the rest of the capitalist press, it disseminates lies and misinformation regarding revolutionary Socialism and the S. L. P. He told me that he supposed the Socialist movement in America always means the Socialist party, and that a step at a time was the proper move to make, that compromising with the politicians of the orthodox parties of capitalism was the means by which some of the "best people," were induced to "come our way," and he mentioned significantly the professors, pulpiteers, philanthropists, lawyers, doctors and other professional men who were in the (his) party to refine and elevate the working class. He believed municipal ownership of public utilities was Socialism, for didn't the "Appeal" say so? He believed that a workingman should join the union of his craft and agitate for Socialism in his union; he didn't believe a "nigger" should be allowed to join the S. P. nor Chinamen or Japs either, the former on account of their color, and the latter because they belonged to "backward races." He didn't know anything about Industrialism, but thought Sam Gompers was a great organizer of the working class, and that Hayes, Berger and other Socialist party men believed the same thing. He didn't understand why some of the "leaders" of the party were asking what was the matter with the S. P. as he saw nothing wrong with it, and he thought it all wrong for Simons to be telling tales out of school.

Much more he said, and most of it the readers of the "People" may surmise as it was the outpourings of a perturbed spirit and a mind sadly warped and twisted by the mess of misinformation it had collated after a two years' reading of Socialist party press items.

I handed him the "People," and told him of the folly of reading the views of editors responsible to no one but themselves for their disseminated dope. I told him of the fate of those betrayers of the workers, Hillquit and Work, and that Marx didn't say: "Workers of the world unite, EXCEPT Negroes, Japanese and Chinamen"; I mentioned the balloon vote of 6,000 for Debs in Polk County dropping down to 1783 in the recent primary election for lawyer A. D. Pugh, who was the S. P. candidate for Councilman in the City election; I mentioned the fact that the A. F. of L. did not organize the working class but disorganized it into a multiplicity of scabbing, warring unions, each fattening a fakir who was taken care of by his capitalist patron and rewarded with a political job soon as his dupes awoke to his duplicity.

I then took and showed up S. P. inconsistency from A to Z; told him how Jno. M. Work, the wordy ex-National Committeeman of his dilapidated party from Iowa, tried to shut out the S. L. P. from representation at the International Socialist Bureau, and his ignominious failure; told him of the collusion between fakirs, freaks and frauds to keep the S. L. P. off the ballot in several states and how it reacted on the perpetrators; told how the S. L. P. had surmounted all obstacles, outlived all calumnies and was overthrowing all opposition, and how his "party" was "increasing" by amitotic division and would soon be in the graveyard of the Populist party, the Single-Taxers, Silverites and other has-beens, while the S. L. P. went forward to fulfil its mission, that immortal, revolutionary organization, endowed with more lives than a cat and a robust constitution, for though often "dying" and "dead," it yet lived, reincarnated, inspiring the workers, undeterred by all opposition from its task of organizing the workers for their class emancipation and the establishment of an industrial government where man shall have the full product of his toil.

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PROLOGUE

Shylock (suspecting a plot to carry off his daughter, and, fearing the loss of his treasures along with her) enters with toughs, bruisers, sluggers, constables, etc., armed with bottles, mallets, empty beer schooners, torches, etc.

SHYLOCK (cherrily),—Onward, onward a plague upon him! He takes my house when he takes the prop that doth stain my house; he takes my life when he takes the means whereby I live. (All the toughs, etc., rush out. Great noise; melee, cries of battle; clash of arms and smash of bottles. Re-enter toughs, etc., with bloody noses, their weapons gone. They perform wild contortions on the stage for a few moments and then "rush Rochester").

SHYLOCK (in despair tearing his hair and garments.) My daughter! Oh my ducats! Oh my daughter! Fled with the Mericans! Oh my Merican ducats! Justice! The law! My ducats, and my daughter! Oh were she dead at my feet rather than gone with the 'Merican dogs! My ducats! Oh my precious ducats!

A plague on this Prospero! I'll torture him! I will see him dead and buried!

(Great countermarch of sheriffs, constables, lawyers, judges and juries. Shylock is hooted out).

End of Prologue

SCENE I.

(Enter gravediggers with pickaxes, shovels, jugs, etc.)

FIRST GRAVEDIGGER (sings) —

In youth when I at Woodstock sat,
At Woodstock sat,
Methought it very sweet,
A martyr be—a martyr be.

SECOND GRAVEDIGGER — Hark ye. Is he to be buried in Christian burial that wilfully seeks our offices to overthrow?

1ST GR. D.—I tell thee he is for the corporation has sat on him and finds it Christian burial.

2ND GR. D.—And how can that be, when surely we expect him to drown himself in his lies, slander, and vituperation.

1ST GR. D.—There lies the point. Here lies slander, lies and vituperation. If Prospero goes to that and drown himself it is will he, nil he, he goes, mark you that; but if the slander, lies and vituperation fall upon him, he drowns not himself; argal he that is not guilty of his own death, shortens not his own life.

2ND GR. D. (commencing to dig vigorously) — So, marry we'll make the grave straight; Prospero so drowned shall be in it.

(They dig and sing)

SCENE II.

(Enter Brutus and conspirators, madly drunk and swinging toy swords.)

BRUTUS—With this dagger I slew my best lover, and as I did so he said, 'Et tu, Brute!' and fell dead.

ALL CONSPIRATORS (in dismay pointing off the stage)—Ha! Who comes here?!

BRUTUS—I think it is the weakness of mine eyes that shapes this monstrous apparition. Art some god, some angel, or some devil?!

ALL CONSP.—Woe to us, it is Prospero still alive!

BRUTUS — Woe to me! He will meet me at Philippi!

ALL—Woe! Woe us all!

(They roll off the stage never to be heard of again.)

SCENE III.

(Thunder and lightning. Enter witches.)

FIRST WITCH—When shall we all meet again?

SECOND WITCH—When Prospero is dead.

ALL (singing)—

Fair is foul, and foul is fair,
We the logical centrists are.
The weird goblins hand in hand,
Sent our lampoons throughout the land
So that they might go about,
Making a tempest in a teapot.
When once Prospero is dead
We shall be the logical head.
Office for you, and honor for me,
All at once shall editors be.

(Enter Macbeth)

FIRST WITCH—Hail to thee, greater than Prospero!

SECOND WITCH—All hail! Thou shalt be editor!

THIRD WITCH—All hail! Thou shalt carry our Standard!

FOURTH WITCH—All hail! Thou shalt be the Father of the Revolution!

(A weird song and dance is performed by the witches while in the background there is a countermarch of constables, sheriffs, lawyers, judges and juries. Suddenly the Standard is seen shrinking to very minute size and is snatched away by some naughty spirit from above and the whole scene fades away.)

SCENE IV.

(Enter Bottom and Tradesmen by moonlight)

BOTTOM—First, good Peter Quince, say what the play treats on.

PETER—Marry, our play is, the most lamentable comedy, and most cruel death of Prospero.

BOTTOM—Let me play the lion; I will roar, that Prospero's heart shall quake to hear, Oh, I will roar that I will make Prospero say, "Let him never roar again!"

(They sing.)

The raging rocks,
And shivering shocks,
Shall break the locks
Of Prospero's mocks.

Enter Prospero's spirit from above. Bottom is changed to an ass and brays loudly. The rest, mightily affrighted, fall upon their faces.

(Exit Bottom braying loudly. All the tradesmen are changed into grasshoppers, frogs, toads and hop off the stage.)

SCENE V.

The graveyard as before. Gravediggers are in a half finished grave, cross bones and skulls, etc. strewn around. Loud volcanic rumblings are heard.)

1ST GR. D. (Sings so as to try to keep up his spirits under dreary circumstances)—

Now age, with his stealing steps,
Hath clawed me in his clutch,
And hath drawn me to Girard,
And the crown of thorn is dry.

2ND GR. D.—And is this verily Prospero's grave to be in?

1ST GR. D.—He lies out of it now, he shall lie in it presently.

2ND GR. D.—It is for the dead, not for the quick; and he liest quickly still.

1ST GR. D.—It is a quick lie for it ever falls back on us presently.

(The shadows deepen; volcanic rumblings continue; enter Shylock)

SHYLOCK — By the holy Sabbath have I sworn to have the due and forfeit of my bond; I can give no more reason, nor will not. More than a lodged hate and a certain loathing I bear Prospero, that I follow thus a losing suit against him. (He sits upon a headstone in the deep shadows of the graveyard.) I crave the law, the pound of flesh, which I demand is mine and I will have it.

1ST GR. D.—How come he mad?

2ND GR. D.—Faith, e'en with the losing of his ducats.

(Enter Launcelot Gobbo, Shylock's clown.)

LAUNCELOT—Certainly my conscience will serve me to run from the Jew my master. The fiend is at my elbow and tempts me saying to me 'Gobbo, Launcelot Gobbo, good Launcelot, take heed, think of your interest, Gobbo.' My conscience says: 'use your legs, take the start, run away.' The most courageous fiend says: 'Honest Launcelot Gobbo, do not run; scorn running with thy heels.' Well, my conscience says: 'Friend Launcelot, pack.' 'Do not budge,' says the fiend. Well my conscience says: 'budge!' 'Budge not' says the fiend. 'Budge,' says my conscience. 'Conscience,' say I, 'you counsel well'; 'Fiend,' say I, 'you counsel well.' To be ruled by the fiend I should stay with my master, who, God bless the mark, is a kind of a devil; and to run away I should be ruled by my conscience, which saving your reverence, I know not from the devil himself. The fiend gives me friendly counsel; I will follow the Jew, my master.

Shylock goes out muttering, My ducats, Oh, my ducats!

(Launcelot follows cringing and crawling.)

1ST GR. D. (pointing after them with his spade)—To what base use we oft are put.

2ND GR. D.—We must not consider too curiously.

(They sing and dig; enter Polonius.)

POLONIUS—I will contrive to make this brief against him; 'Your wily Prospero is mad!' Mad call I it; for to define true madness, What is it but to be nothing else but mad? That he is mad it is true; 'tis truer it is no pity; and it's pitier I can not swear it is true; a foolish figure I think him. Mad let us grant him. This Prospero is a slanderer, a most satirical rogue; He said I was a fish—(story)—monger; and an editorial scrubwoman; and that I had as plentiful lack of wit as verily a simple Simon; and that I was Capital's calf; and that like a crab I walk backward. His replies are pregnant sometimes, a happiness that often madness hits on. (To the gravediggers.) When you have once caught Prospero in this grave, pile your dust upon him quick or dead, till of this flat a mountain you have made, to overtop old Pelion, or the skyish head of blue Olympus.

1ST GR. D.—Merrily, and we will.

2ND GR. D.—The devil take his soul!

Polonius (aside)—Then shall I be the true heir of the magic garment.

(He goes out. It grows quite dark and dismal. Volcanic rumblings continue.)

1ST GR. D.—This is dreary business after all. Go, get thee to Yaughan: fetch me a stoup of liquor.

SCENE VI.

(Enter Ajax, in a magnificent armor of the most antiquated type. He is a young hero of a very ancient pattern.)

AJAX—I grumble and rail every hour on Prospero and am full of envy at his greatness, that is really why I bark at him. What is he more than another? I think he thinks himself a better man than I am and I say to myself 'No, noble Ajax; you are as strong, as valiant, as wise, no less noble, much more gentle, and altogether more tractable! Your mind is clearer, Ajax, and your virtues fairer.' Prospero is proud, so he eats up himself. He loves not his friends. I love my friends. I am the true leader of these wars. I do hate a proud man as I hate the engendering of toads. Yet, I love myself, is it not strange? (Enter Ajax's many female slaves. They dance gracefully while they sing the praises of their favorite hero, Ajax. When they are done they close around him strew roses in his path and lead him off in triumph. Othello comes slinking in entirely crestfallen.)

OTHELLO (mad with rage and jealousy.)—Mine ear abused by some most villainous knave, some base notorious knave, some scurvy fellow, I would have killed Prospero, but like a fool, a real double-dyed fool I only found my occupation gone. He slinks out even more dejected and crestfallen.)

SCENE VII.

(A spacious plain. Enter King Richard on horseback in magnificent armor. A large army follows.)

RICHARD—Why our battalion trebles that of Prospero. Besides my name is a tower of strength, which they of Prospero's party want. Valiant gentlemen, march on, march on, since we are up in arms. If not to fight with capitalist enemies, yet to beat down this Prospero crew within.

(They march out. Great noise of battle within. The Overall Brigade of campfollowers sneak across after Richard's army. They return with a well caparisoned horse and bustle off fast in the opposite direction. Re-enter Richard unhorsed.)

RICHARD—My horse! my horse! the bummery stole my horse! (He sits on a stone dejected.) Where are my tenants and my followers? Are they not now upon the Western shore self-conducting themselves into jail? What do they in the West, when they should serve their sovereign here at home? Cold friends to Richard! And it is rumored abroad my wife is sick and like to die. How shall I now fulfil my oath and kill Prospero?! My horse, Oh had I but my horse! (He goes off a sader though not a wiser man.)

SCENE VIII.

(Enter Caliban)

CALIBAN—All the infections that the sun sucks up, from bogs, fens, flats, on Prospero fall and make him by inchmeal a disease!

(Enter Stephano; a bottle in his hand.)

STEPHANO—A very scurvy victory this: but here's my comfort. (Drinks)

CALIBAN—Hast thou not dropp'd from heaven?

STEPHANO—This be a most scurvy monster; but misery acquaints a man with strange bed-fellows. You shall taste my bottle.

CALIBAN—I will kiss thy foot; I will swear myself thy subject. A plague upon the tyrant that I serve! I'll bear him no more sticks, but follow thee, thou wondrous man.

STEPHANO—Here, kiss the bottle.

CALIBAN—My noble lord, wilt thou be pleased to harken to my suit?

STEPHANO—Marry, will I! Kneel and repeat it.

CALIBAN—I lick thy shoe. I say, by sorcery Prospero holds this isle. If thy greatness will revenge it on him, thou shalt be lord of it and I'll serve thee.

STEPHANO—Canst thou bring Prospero into my hands?

CALIBAN—I will yield him to thee asleep, where thou mayst knock a nail into his head. Burn but his books. He has brave utensils.

STEPHANO—I like the plot.

CALIBAN—Wilt thou destroy him?

STEPHANO—Aye, on mine bottle!

(Exit Caliban singing)

'Ban, 'Ban Caliban,
Has a new master;
Get a new man!
Freedom, hey-day!
Hey-day, freedem!

STEPHANO—A most scurvy plot; but here is my comfort. (drinks.)

(Re-enter Caliban with a harp stolen from Prospero's cave.)

STEPHANO—The dropsy drown this fool! What do you mean to dote thus on such luggage?

CALIBAN (sings to the harp)—

Flout 'em and scout 'em
And scout 'em and flout 'em;
Thought is free.

STEPHANO—Avaunt, thou Moon-calf, savage, monster, thou cannot play upon that harp!

(A noise of hunters heard. Enter divers Spirits in shape of dogs and hounds and hunt them about. They are sorely set on and worried. Caliban finally escapes in dismay lugging the harp along and runs to a greener isle.)

STEPHANO—If I be not king of this great isle I will at least fetch of my bottle. A scurvy situation this; but here's my comfort. (He escapes drinking.)

SCENE IX.

(Enter Joan of Arc in tinsel armor mounted on a wooden hobby horse. A battered army follows.)

GENERAL—Shall we give over in despair or no?

JOAN—Why, no, I say, distrustful recreants! Fight till the last gasp; I will be your guard. Assigned am I to be this Prospero's scourge.

GENERAL—Woman, do what thou canst to save our honors! Drive Prospero hence and be immortalized.

(All rush out to battle and rush in again beaten and bruised.)

JOAN—Question, my noble followers, no further of the case, how or which way: 'tis sure he found some place but weakly guarded, where the breach was made. And now there rests no other shift but this: to gather our soldiers, shattered and dispersed, and lay new platforms to endanger him.

(They march out. Another part of the field before a city. Re-enter Joan in a sombrero with several of the Overall Brigade.)

JOAN—This is the city, through which our policy must make a breach: Take heed, beware how you place your words; talk like the vulgar sort of Knipperdolings, that come to gather money, chicks, and corn. If we have entrance, as I hope we shall, and that we find the slothful watch but weak, I'll by a sign give notice to our friends.

(They go out. Re-enter all as prisoners under heavy guard. The Overall Brigade sing "Hallelujah I am a bum," and are marched off.)

JOAN—First, let me tell you whom you have condemned. Not a vulgar foreigner am I, but issued from this noble land. Chosen am I from above by inspiration and oratorical grace to work exceeding miracles on earth.

(They are not in the least awed by such greatness. She continues plaintively) I never had to do with chicken thefts, or other wicked things, but you.

(The guard laughs)

Oh, then have mercy on a maid! (They show none.)

A mother then!

(They laugh loudly and lead her off.)

SCENE X.

(The graveyard as before. The skull and cross-bones are now most numerous and the dirt is piled up high. 1st gravedigger can barely be seen in the grave. It is dark and dismal and the volcanic rumblings continue. He sings.)

A pick-ax, and a spade, a spade,
For and a shrouding sheet:
O, a pit of clay for to be made
For Prospero to receive.

(Enter 2nd gravedigger with a large jug labeled "Red Special." He hands it to 1st gravedigger who lakes a long drink. 2nd gravedigger jumps into the grave. They resume work.)

2ND GR. D.—A pestilence on Prospero for a bad rogue! He poured flagons of abuse over my head more than once.

1ST GR. D.—Alas, I know him well, a fellow of infinite abuse, of must intolerable slander; he hath taken me across his knees a thousand times.

2ND GR. D.—It is the joy of my imagination that he shall be in here and I shall say to him: 'Where are your gibes now?'

1ST GR. D.—I shall sing at his grave:

'Imperious Prospero, dead and turned to clay
At last in this hole is safely stowed away,
Oh, that that Earth which kept us all in awe—'

(He is cut short by tremendous volcanic rumblings, great explosions, seismic disturbances and eruptions, a tremendous earthquake. The grave caves in. All the barnstormers rush in on the stage. Tremendous confusion. Loud CALLS and APPEALS issue from the grave. All barnstormers cry in chorus: 'What is the matter with the S. P.?!' Darkness reigns.)

"BORING FROM WITHIN"

By Nom de Plume, New York.

On December 14, 1898, the N. Y. "Volkszeitung," (S. P., but at that time S. L. P.) made the following attack upon the Socialist Labor Party's trade union policy, a policy which consisted in advancing the claims of a Socialist economic organization. The 1898 convention of the American Federation of Labor was seized by the "Volkszeitung" as an opportunity to make this attack:

"The comfort of these elements was formerly not quite so well provided for at the time when there were more Socialist pikes in that pond; at that time, namely, when a part of these (S. T. & L. A. men) had not chosen to lead, outside of the American Federation a separate existence of doubtful success, instead of, as formerly, tirelessly, unflaggingly, step by step boring their way forward from within. At that time, the corruptionists of the labor movement always felt quite uncomfortable at the opening of every annual convention, because they were in the dark as to the strength in which the Socialists might turn up, as to the weapons of attack these might be equipped with, and as to how far these would succeed in making breaches in the ranks of the shaky."

That was in 1898.

Soon after, July, 1899, the "Volkszeitung" and a following broke away from the S. L. P. to demonstrate the successfulness of their "boring from within."

More than ten years have elapsed since then, and here is the result: "THE S. P. HAS BECOME A HISSING AND A BY-WORD WITH THE ACTUAL WAGE WORKERS OF AMERICA."—A. M. Simons, November 19, 1909.

Again:

Following the launching of the Industrial Workers of the World in Chicago 1905, the N. Y. "Worker," (S. P.) conducted a discussion on "The Socialist Party and the Trade Unions." Said Mr Alexander Jonas, editor of said "Volkszeitung," and speaking as from the chair:

"The famous controversy between the methods of 'boring from within' or from without has been decided by facts—and decided in favor of the former method; not perhaps in the sense that the 'pure and simple' leadership of the central bodies (sharply criticized by the press and speakers of the Socialist Party [!]) has yet been shaken, but assuredly in the sense that Socialist thought and feeling has steadily increased among the members of the unions affiliated with these conservative central bodies."—Worker, April 21, 1906.

Re-enter A. M. Simons:

"THE S. P. HAS BECOME A HISSING AND A BY-WORD WITH THE ACTUAL WAGE WORKERS OF AMERICA"—November 19, 1909.

Once more:

At the 1904 national convention of the Socialist Party, the following resolution was up for discussion:

"The Socialist Party also wishes to denounce before the workers of this land the treacherous, deceitful work of the conglomeration between several labor leaders, so-called, and the captains of industry, such as the National Civic Federation, and other like institutions, and brand these combinations as instruments of the capitalist class to perpetuate the system of to-day, and to use organized labor as tools for that purpose."

The resolution was defeated, Hillquit and Hanford leading the attack. But that's not the point under consideration just now. At that S. P. convention, and closing the argument on the trade union resolution, Herman Titus got off the following:

"The main reason for our going in with the labor unions is not to make them political bodies, we don't want any politics in labor unions, not at all, but the main reason for going into labor unions is to educate them for Socialism. Right now when Samuel Gompers is in league with the Civic Federation to capture some two million or three million wage workers who are organized for capitalistic alliance, to work for capitalism . . . the most strategic move for us to take is to go into the unions as individuals and educate them so they cannot be captured by capital. (Loud applause)"—Intl. Soc. Review, June, 1904.

And into the unions again the S. P. went, resolved—

Six years later, less a few months, and things look like this.

"LABOR HAS BECOME EMASCULATED. LABOR HAS BECOME CIVIC FEDERATIONIZED."—N. Y. "Call," February 7, 1910.

Finally;

"Our efforts to enlist the support of the wage working class must necessarily be directed in the first place to the organized portion of it. Not because the organized workers are more deserving of salvation, but because they are easier of conversion. The organized workers of the country number over 2,000,000. Consciously or unconsciously, they are organized as a class, they are engaged in active every-day struggle against capital."—M. Hillquit. in N. Y. "Call," December 12, 1909.

Answer:

"The question of getting members to attend meetings of local unions is one that has been uppermost in the minds of officers of many local unions for some time, and a number of them are seriously considering the establishment of a plan that will impose a fine on members for non-attendance. . . It is a well known fact that absentees from meetings are kept wholly in ignorance of the aims and objects of the movement. . . The old plan of holding smoke-talks, banquets, open meetings and other occasions for the purpose of instilling enthusiasm into the absentees has done a vast amount of good, but it has failed to accomplish the desired results. . . For these reasons, it is believed that the plan of fining members for non-attendance, or the establishment of a rebate system for those attending, is the proper solution for that perplexing problem."—Lancaster "Labor Leader," May 14, 1910.

Thus theory; thus fact. Thus the "boring from within."

"OUR" COUNTRIES

Revolutionary Socialists have discarded a flag along whose folds are blazoned in letters of gold the records of so many butcheries. Flags are merely symbols. They have no value except for what they represent. What, then, is the fatherland? What, indeed, are all the present nations?

The nations, all nations, whatever may be the etiquette of their system of government, are composed of two sets of men, one far the smaller in numbers, the other comprising the vast majority of the population.

The first class is seated around a well-set table, where nothing is wanting. At the head of the table, in the place of honor, are the high financiers. Some of them are Jews—yes; the others are Catholics; some more are Protestants, and others, free thinkers. They may be in disagreement with each other over questions of religion or philosophy, or even over rates of interest; but as against the great mass of the people they are banded like thieves at a fair.

To the right and left of them are the Ministers of State, the high functionaries of the civil, religious or military administrations, not to omit the general treasurers, with their 30, 40, or 60 thousand francs salaries per year; a little further around, the full Council of the Order of Lawyers, the glorious spokesmen of the Universal Conscience; next the gentlemen of the court, and their precious auxiliaries, the solicitors, notaries, and bailiffs.

The big stockholders in mines, factories, railroads, and steamship companies, the merchants, the possesors of castles and large estates, are all at this table; all those who own fourpence are here also at the foot of the table; they are the small fry who have, nevertheless, all the prejudices, all the reactionary instincts of the big capitalists.

You, also, gentlemen of the jury, I must place among the number of privileged persons gathered around this table. It is not an evil fate, I assure you. In return for work—when you do work—which is of an intellectual character, often pleasant, which always allows plenty of leisure, which flatters your pride and vanity, you get in return a bounteous life, rendered endurable by all the comfort, all the luxury which the progress of science has placed at the disposal of the favorites of fortune.

Far from that table I see a herd of beasts of burden, condemned to labor which is repugnant, unclean, dangerous, brutalizing, with neither rest nor respite, and above all, with security for the morrow; petty merchants, tied down to their counters on holidays and Sundays, pressed more and more to the wall by the combinations of large stores; small land-holders, dulled and stupefied by workdays 16 and 18 hours long, whose toil only goes to enrich the big brokers, millers, wine commission merchants, and sugar refiners. Further still from the table around which the happy ones of the world are gathered, is the great mass of the proletariat, whose sole fortune is but their arms or their brains, workingmen and women of the factories, liable to lone periods of unemployment, petty officials and functionaries, forced to cringe low, and conceal their opinions; domestics of both sexes, food for exploitation, food for cannon, food for pleasure.

There are your countries!

A country of the present time is nothing but this monstrous social inequality, this monstrous exploitation of man by man.—Gustave Herve.

TEN CENT BOOKS

Communist Manifesto.
Engles, Life Of.
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Workingman's Programme.

New York Labor News Company.
28 City Hall Place. New York.

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SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1910.

He that is proud of riches is a fool. For if he be exalted above his neighbors because he hath more gold, how much inferior is he to a gold mine?

—JEREMY TAYLOR.

MARX, ONCE MORE, "KNOCKED OUT."

Henry B. Ashplant of London, Ont., sends to this office an issue of the Winnipeg, Man., "The Voice" containing an article by himself entitled "The Blunders of Karl Marx." The article is the third of a series, and deals exclusively with the Marxian tenet that "money is a standard of value"—the "blunder" therein tackled.

As "a test of the theory of money as a standard of value and a measure of equivalents in exchange," Mr. Ashplant requests his readers to "take the situation in Canada." On that subject he says:

"There is no gold in circulation in Canada. There is, roughly speaking, about $100,000,000 (one hundred million dollars) in paper currency in Canada, for which there is no metal or any other commodity, that represents labor time, deposited with the government or held in reserve by the chartered banks. When a ton of coal is exchanged for six dollars of that kind of stuff is there equivalent values in exchange?"

And Mr. Ashplant clinches his question by addressing several persons by name, the Editor of the Daily People, among them, with the challenge: "Answer that!"

We shall certainly answer—and straight from the shoulder, too.

1st. Be the looseness of the statement noticed. A country may have no gold in circulation, but, even if its finances be monometallic, it may have silver, apprized by the gold standard. In discussions of this sort, preciseness is a prerequisite. The omission of silver in the sentence to the effect that "there is no gold in circulation in Canada" is characteristic looseness.

2nd. In a country in which the only circulating medium is a paper currency for which there is no metal, or any other commodity, deposited with the Government, and in which a ton of coal is paid for with "six dollars of that kind of stuff"—in such a country there is no equivalent values in exchange. If such is the financial status of Canada, then, when "six dollars of that kind of stuff" pays for a ton of coal, there is no equivalent values in exchange.

3rd. The test misstates the facts concerning Canada.

The "World's" Almanac for the current year gives on its 259th page the table of the "monetary systems and approximate stocks of money in the aggregate and the per capita in the principal countries of the world, January 1, 1909," compiled from the "Report of the Director of the Mint." According to this table Canada's monetary system consists in:—

Stock of gold	$66,300,000
Stock of silver, limited tender	6,700,000
Uncovered paper	61,200,000

In other words:—

Canada enjoys a metallic (gold and silver) circulating medium;

The silver contingent is expressly stated to have only limited tender power. Where the legal tender power of certain money is expressed, the expression amounts to an accentuation of the value in exchange of certain other money;

Finally Canada has a certain amount of "uncovered paper," mainly representing credit.

All of which presents a status very different from the monetary status presented in Mr. Ashplant's Canadian test.

It would take too long to follow Mr. Ashplant through the long and involved windings of the argument he pursues in order to reach his conclusion regarding Marx's "blunder"—the looseness of the gentleman's terminology, the resulting confusion of terms, his defective reasoning, his historic incoherence. The Socialist Labor Party leaflet on Money covers the ground in compressed form; readers of The People are referred to the same. Moreover, they may form an opinion of Mr. Ashplant's argumentation by the knock-kneed anatomy of the test he offers. The test of reliableness having caused his own chosen test of his reasoning to fall together, the reasoning that was to be tested by such a test likewise collapses.

Once on the subject of Money in exchange, the same may be summarized in a few short sentences, to serve as aids in more detailed study of this vast subject:

Money has its roots in individual production for sale;

Where production is individual, and for sale, commerce or exchange is barter;

Direct barter hampers exchange;

Exchange is facilitated by the differentiation of one category of commodities, which, uniting the requisite qualities thereto, serve as the standard of the exchange value of all;

That category of commodities is the precious metals—gold especially, and silver;

The differentiation of the precious metals, as the standard of the exchange value of all commodities, changed direct barter into indirect barter;

The change of direct barter into indirect greatly facilitated exchange, and led to a further step in the same direction—coinage;

Coinage saves the time of weighing: the seal of organized society takes the place of scales and weights.

When society reaches the minimum stage of organization requisite for coinage, Money is born;

Although indirect, the exchange of goods remaining barter—no longer skins for food, but skins for gold or silver, and silver or gold for food—it is, afterwards as it was before, equivalent for equivalent in exchange value that passes hands. Thus, Money, the coined precious metal, must needs retain the requisites for the barter that it is a link in—exchange value; finally,

Not all the cheating, that is an accompaniment of individual production and barter, changes the normal fact of goods being exchanged for equivalents. Hence, not all the cheating, or other acrobatic feats of finance, can affect Money's natal quality of being a depository of exchange value, and, being an intermediary of exchange, being also a standard of value.

From this sequence, another follows:—

Money, as known to-day, must last as long as individual production lasts—a commodity having by reason of the metal it is coined of, exchange value upon the same principle that all other commodities have exchange value; and, being the differentiated commodity, via which all others are exchanged, a commodity that performs the function of standard.

Only when production shall have ceased to be individual can Money cease; only then is its function at end. Then time-vouchers for labor-performed in any one direction will be entitled to the fruits of labor performed in any other direction.

That consummation awaits the Socialist or Industrial Republic—pointed out by Marx's "blunders."

JAMES J. HILL'S WARNING.

"Criminal extravagance," says James J. Hill, "is lifting the cost of living."

On what part of the sentence does Mr. Hill lay his emphasis? Does he lay it on the first part—on "criminal extravagance"—or does he lay the emphasis upon the second part—"is lifting the cost of living"?

It should seem that James J. is too hard-headed a man to take stock in nonsense, and either invent, or repeat nonsense. The "cost of living is going" up in Argentina, where there is no sign of "extravagance," as well as in the United States, where the "extravagance" is notorious; it is towering in Japan and Sweden, where frugality are in the nature of national virtues, as well as in Paris-centered France and Germany where "extravagance" is undeniable. Surely James J. knows that, when the same phenomenon appears under different conditions, the phenomenon can not be imputed to the conditions: it must have a cause common to all the conditions. What circumstance is it that is asserting itself in Argentina and the United States, in Japan and Sweden as well as in France and Germany, in fact the world over? The only economic cause known to affect the whole commercial world is the decline in the value of gold, hence the reduced purchasing power of money, consequently the rise of prices.

Being too sensible a man to hold silly language, the conclusion is that Mr. Hill laid his emphasis on the first part of the sentence — "criminal extravagance"—, and that the second part of the sentence was thrown in merely to dull the, perhaps, too sharp edge of the first sentence's first part. Indeed, that edge is sharp.

Sticking to the United States one can easily understand why the extravagance gets on Mr. Hill's nerves to the point of his branding it "criminal."

The fruitfulness of Labor in America is unparalleled by any other country. There is no country where the working class yields such an abundant fleece. As a logical consequence there is no country where Labor is under such a yoke as here. The more plentiful the wealth it yields, all the tighter is the yoke fastened. What, under such circumstances, would be the part of wisdom on the part of the capitalist class? Why, surely, to do nothing that amounts to rubbing their plunder under the nose of the plundered: to enjoy the plunder on the quiet: to avoid aught that is apt to set the thinking machinery of the plundered agoing and cause them to contrast their own deepening misery with the swelling Asiatic luxury of the plunderers. That would be the part of wisdom. The plunderers, on the contrary, are doing just the opposite—more foreign princes are being bought for our heiresses; more castles are starting in Europe and for American millionaires; more royal levees are being held by Americans abroad; and at home, the millionaire automobiles are reproducing in our midst that feature of the French nobility, just before the French Revolution, which consisted in riding over people, children with preference, with impunity. This sort of thing fans embers of discontent into flame. Hence Mr. Hill brands it "criminal"—criminal because it promotes the explosion of the powder magazine upon which Mr. Hill's class is dancing.

There is a reason for James J.'s wrath. His warning proves him level-headed, altho' it is visionary to expect the warning to be heeded. Easy gotten, easy spent. The bourgeois Carmagnole is bound to go on unchecked.

CONGRESSIONAL GLEANINGS—"LEAVE TO EXTEND."

A disgraceful scene, enacted in the Federal House of Representatives on June 4th between the Democratic Representative Henry T. Rainey of Illinois and the Cannonite or Stalwart Representative Duncan E. McKinlay of California, should go far towards the abolition of a practice that tends materially to lessen the value of the Congressional Reports as a truthful reflex of the country's parliament—the practice of "leave to extend."

When the transactions of the Congress are finally bound up, speeches will be found, inserted in the course of a debate, that never were delivered; or, that were delivered only in part. In such instances the speaker took the floor; said a few words, sometimes very few, other times very many; and, before resuming his seat, asked for "leave to extend." "Leave to extend" means that his speech shall be omitted from the current issue of the Record, and shall not be published until the "extended" speech subsequently written by the speaker, is handed to the corresponding clerk. The "extended" speech then appears in some later issue of the Record—as much later as it took the alleged speaker to cook it up. In the Congressional Record, that being a daily publication, the imposition does not impose upon the reader. Not so with the final and bound up reports of Congress. When "leave to extend" is asked "Congressional courtesy" forbids refusal, with the consequence that a decided discourtesy is practiced upon later readers. What this sort of thing leads to and invites transpired on the occasion in question.

On April 14 Representative Rainey delivered a speech on the Sugar Trust frauds, connecting the Attorney-General with the same. The speaker obtained "leave to extend" and the "speech," which is valuable as an article, appeared two days later in its "extended" form, greatly extended, with proofs of the charges made by the speaker. Subsequently, on May 21, Representative McKinlay delivered a speech in the interest of the Sugar Trust and also obtained "leave to extend"; but, not days only, nearly two weeks passed before the "extended" article appeared in the Record. When finally it did appear, June 3rd, Representative Rainey discovered that the "extension" consisted in a truly extensive argument intended to exonerate the Attorney-General. Against such "extension" the Illinois Democrat objected as "an attempt on the part of the Attorney-General himself to print in the Record his answer to the charges made against him," and to do so "when time to answer had apparently expired "under leave to print" obtained by the California Republican. In the process of the debate the lie was exchanged, and parliamentary practice otherwise violated.

The practice of "leave to print," or "extend" is fundamentally wrong. A record should be accurate. The evil practice invites abuses such as the one just described. The abuses thus invited are of frequent recurrence. That which was perpetrated on June 4 is the most glaring. As Representative Rainey indicated, the Record, which should contain the utterances of the Representatives, can be turned into a vehicle for members of the Executive Department to deliver speeches as if they were Congressmen.

JOKIST, GOLD-BRICKIST.

Matthew Woll in the "American Photo-Engraver" declares:

"Unconsciously and irresistibly, the American Federation of Labor is being revolutionized. Its tendency toward the principles of industrial unionism is becoming more pronounced day by day. In fact, it would seem that the American Federation of Labor is the agency—the organization that will make industrial unionism in America possible."

Charity induces the reader of such views to consider the writer thereor a jokist.

What if not a joke is a statement that "day by day" the tendency of the A. F. of L. is toward industrial unionism, when what is seen day by day and with increasing emphasis is the guild-craft expression of A. F. of L.-ism. Whether it is in the strikes of the boilermakers, or in the strikes of the papermakers, or in the strikes of the miners, or in the strikes of the carmen, or in the strikes of the compositors, that have recently followed one another in rapid succession, the only tendency that has been noticeable is an aggravation of A. F. of L. guild-craftism. When the boilermakers struck, and wherever they did, the A. F. of L. machinists remained at work—scabbing; when the papermakers struck, the electricians remained at work—scabbing; when the miners struck the drivers remained at work—scabbing; when the compositors struck, the stereotypers and pressmen remained at work—scabbing; when the tractionmen struck, notedly in Philadelphia, and only the other day, the men in the power-house remained at work—scabbing. And so all along the line: one affiliated Union has been insistently scabbing upon another, and even sister Unions upon sister Unions in the same International Union. The spectacle presented by the A. F. of L., so far from illustrating "day by day" progress towards industrialism, betrays concentrated guild-craft dry-rot.

Surely so tragic and Civic Federationist a spectacle should not be taken by Mr. Matthew Woll as the subject for a joke. If he is not a jokist, then he must be a gold-brickist, seeking to deal out the gold-brick of guild-craftism under the appearance of industrialism.

"VOLUNTARY" AND "INVOLUNTARY SOCIALISM."

Some Single Taxers, those among them who have shed the one-time superstition about Socialism "crushing out individuality," and who have grasped the sociologic import of collectivism, or co-operation, pronounce themselves Socialists—but "Voluntary Socialists." According to them the Single Tax social system would be the Socialist Commonwealth, exactly what Socialists aim at. The difference, with these Single Taxers, lies in the method. They hold that the Socialist Commonwealth, arrived at via the Single Tax, is arrived at voluntarily; whereas the Socialist Commonwealth, arrived at via Marxism, is arrived at by compulsion. In other words these Single Taxers conceive two different sorts of Socialism—"Voluntary Socialism" and "Involuntary Socialism."

The characteristic lineament on the physiognomy of the Socialist Commonwealth is the civic right, vested in the individual, of access to the most improved plant of production whereby to exercise his labor-faculties. No more than in a democracy is the citizen left to "hustle" for the right to vote, and, no more than in a democracy is the "hustler" rewarded with as many votes as he can earn and cast,—no more, and for identical reasons, is the individual in the Socialist Commonwealth left to "hustle" for the opportunity to exercise his labor-faculties with the most approved social means, or is the "hustler" rewarded with possessions which invest him with greater fruition. As the suffrage, one-man-one-vote, is the apanage of citizenship, so is ready access to the best social means of production the birth right of the individual in Socialist Society.

Does the physiognomy of Single Tax Society bear the same characteristic lineament? If it does, then, it would be Socialism, and by that token would it be "Involuntary," or "Compulsory": the economic law of Exchange-Value compels the investment of the individual with the civic right of access to the best available means for the production of the necessaries of life, and compels the organization that makes such an end a reality. If the physiognomy of Single Tax Society does not bear that distinctive lineament, then it is not Socialism, "Voluntary," or "Involuntary." Fact is the characteristic lineament of the Socialist is expressly absent from the Single Tax physiognomy. Boastfully the Single Tax motto is—"Hustle!"

Objection to Marxism as "Compulsion" is discreditable to him who makes the objection. It takes a civilized man to bend with self-respect and gladly to an imperative truth. Only he is Man and Free. All others are the slaves of their own individualism. Psychologically the line between them and the savage is imperceptible.

TWO FLIES WITH ONE SLAP.

The Jamestown, N. Y., "Morning Post" of June 29 gravely informs its readers of the doings of the "now extinct Socialist Labor Party," and heaves a sigh of relief, audible all the way to this distant burg, over the "gradual fading away of the Socialist Labor movement." At the same time the "Morning Post" takes occasion to deliver itself of puff after puff for the so-called Socialist party, apropos of its recent Schenectady convention, at which it nominated for Governor the man whose idea of a Socialist editorial page was to "cut out the serious editorials and correspondences from comrades, and fill the space with calendars of trade union meetings and funny stories."

It is really too provoking, the way the Socialist Labor Party has, of kicking up its heels all the livelier, of growing robuster and taller, of steadily gaining in power and influence, with what one must needs admit is most discourteous disrespect for the veracity of its unimpeachable friends who hourly, minutely, gather to chant its requiem. Why can't the pesky thing die when it is told to?

But the righteous provocation felt over this singular obstinacy on the part of the Socialist Labor Party should not cause to be lost the dual lesson chalked high on the blackboard by the Jamestown "Morning Post." On the one hand, there is the "Post," a daily paper, pretending to accuracy, at least to an honest intention of accuracy, and aspiring to pose as a leader of thought and information for its community. Yet on what husks and chaff of fact does it feed its readers—on what airy figments of imagination, thoughts fathered by its own wishes, and notions which even a correspondence-school acquaintance with modern political progress would prove to be baseless! If all its mental pabulum is as hollow as its allegation that the S. L. P. is "faded away" and "extinct," its readers' minds must look and feel like a threshing-floor with the husks flying.

On the other hand, behold the Socialist party—from only whom such distorted facts could have been poured into the editorial mill of the "Morning Post"—a party that brands the capitalist press for what it really is, a falsifier and a sounding-board for the master class; a party which bleeds its members confessedly of hundreds of thousands of dollars to maintain a paper "devoted to the interests of the working people," on the ground of the capitalist press's antagonism to labor; behold that party rushing with open arms to the bosom of that same capitalist press with falsifications against the Party from which it is a desertion, which taught it all it knows, and its debt to which it hates to acknowledge.

The German cobbler, when the flies annoyed him, let fly his belt at them, and ever after bore thereon the motto, "Seven at one blow." The falsifying Jamestown "Morning Post" and the falsifying Socialist party being not seven but only two flies, the motto is hereby raised: "Two flies with one slap."

PABLO IGLESIAS SPEAKS.

Madrid, uly 8.—Pablo Iglesias, the first Socialist Deputy to speak in the Cortes, created a sensation to-day by making a straight from the shoulder speech about the Barcelona riots. He proclaimed the innocence of Ferrer, and asserted that the Barcelona Socialists, who were affiliated with the international organiation, had led in the agitation to stop the war in Melilla. He declared that if Senor Maura, the former Conservative premier, returned to power there would be worse trouble than what the Vatican is even now plunging the country into.

SELF-CONVICTED

Pacific Coast Trade Unionists Demolish Their Own Contentions That Japs Are a Menace.

At the Craig Shipbuilding Plant, Long Beach, Cal., there is a strike on in which boilermakers, iron shipbuilders, carpenters, joiners, moulders, machinists, and yard helpers are concerned. In a circular issued by the Publicity Committee of the Striking Employes, the demands of the men are presented as follows:

"We ask for the hours and wages prevailing in all Pacific Coast Shipbuilding Plants—namely, a working day of eight hours, with a minimum rate of fifty cents per hour for mechanics and a corresponding increase of wages for helpers and laborers. That is the rate of wages paid in all other shipyards of the Pacific Coast. The Union Iron Works and Risdon Iron Works of San Francisco; the United Engineering Works and Moore and Scott of Oakland; Fox and Jenkins of Seattle, and the Shipbuilding plants of British Columbia."

So far, so good.

But these striking mechanics in the circular in question are appealing to the sympathies and "benevolence" of the Citizens and the MERCHANTS of Long Beach. As though the merchants anywhere ever cared a rap for the interests of Labor!

And what are the words addressed to the citizens and merchants?

They are as follows—and bear in mind that they are said over the signature of the "Publicity Committee of the Striking Employes of Craig's Shipbuilding Plant." Say they:

"We desire to place ourselves in a proper light before the Long Beach public, that our fight for better conditions may not be misunderstood. Do you, citizens and merchants of Long Beach, know that the Craig Shipbuilding Plant is the only shipbuilding plant on the Pacific Coast employing Japanese? Ninety per cent. of the unskilled labor employed at Craig's plant previous to the strike consisted of Japanese of the lowest caste, men, whom it would be impossible to instruct in shipbuilding even if one felt inclined to do so.

"A series of questions will probably bring light on this subject:

"'Did Mr. Craig know that his Japanese employes were working on jobs for ten days that white men could do in ten hours?' He did.

"This statement is not an exaggeration.

"'Did Mr. Craig attempt to remedy the evil by discharging the Japanese and hiring the white man who is better qualified in brain and muscle to follow that kind of work?'

"'No! Mr. Craig did not.'

"'Well, what did he do?'

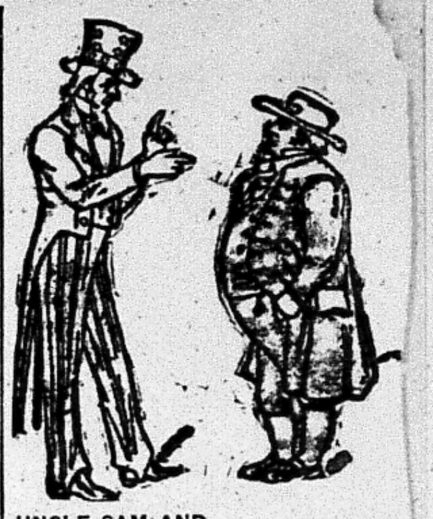
"As a reward for their inefficiency, he, MR. CRAIG, PAID HIS JAPANESE EMPLOYES FROM 25 TO 50 CENTS MORE PER DAY THAN HE DID THE WHITE MAN FOR THE SAME WORK."

The underscoring is the committee's own.

What an explosion of the union cry of "Yellow Peril" and "Brown Peril!" What a proof that the Pacific Coast whites are meeker than the Japs and only too willing to be better slaves than the little brown man!

But there is more of this in the circular mentioned. As if bent on emphasizing white cheapness this "Publicity Committee" says that at the Craig shops "We have two classes of unskilled help: The White Free-born American Citizen who receives the generous sum of seventeen and one-half cents per hour, while his Japanese competitor, incompetent, incapable, untrustworthy and a menace to the community that shelters him, receives the sum of twenty-two and one-half cents per hour for the same class of work which the white citizen does and the Japanese loafs on."

Now this is all the result of American Federation of Labor training, and of S. P. faithful seconding and re-echoing the pure and simple trash. It were a spectacle to make the gods laugh were it not so tragical. The pure and simplers not only stand convicted of putting their foot into their own mouth with regard to the "menace" of Japanese labor, but they are proving what a rank lot of scabs their organization teaches them to be. And this is all applauded by that so-called Socialist party. Was ever a streak more yellow seen?



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN

UNCLE SAM—The class struggle is getting fiercer every day.

BROTHER JONATHAN — Again that nonsensical term, class struggle. There is no class struggle, I tell you. There is no hard and fast line between the classes. Any workingman by honesty, sobriety and sufficient effort can rise to be a capitalist. Consequently your class struggle is all up in the air.

U. S.—How many thousand dollars have you stolen in your life?

B. J.—I? Not one!

U. S.—Oh, I beg your pardon. How many kegs of beer do you consume per day?

B. J.—Sir, I'll have you understand that I'm no drunkard!

U. S.—Then you must be very lazy. How many hours do you spend in bed a day?

B. J. (ruefully)—I only wish I could spend the eight or nine, which are essential to a man's health. But I'm working ten hours a day in a factory over across the river, and it takes an hour to get each way and——

U. S.—Then you're not a capitalist yet?

B. J.—No——

U. S.—Well, don't be downcast. You know Hyde, McCall, McCurdy and other wealthy men worked long before coming into their millions.

B. J.—Do you class me with those legislative corruptors and misappropriators of funds, sir?

U. S.—Nay, nay! I was just thinking how clean and sober a life Steel Trust Corey and Tobacco Trust Duke and a few others live.

B. J.—What, those divorce court frequenters?

U. S.—And then what a pile of work Carnegie and Rockefeller go through at their establishments every day.

B. J.—These sea rovers and globe trotters! (Beginning to see light) Well I swan! Tripped again! Virtue, abstinence and hard work don't have much to do with it, do they?

U. S.—Not much. Who, then, do you think make up the wage working class?

B. J.—The shiftless and improvident——

U. S.—Not so. Some may be shiftless and improvident. Others are not. That which forces both sets to sell themselves into wage slavery is something common to both——

B. J.—What's that?

U. S.—Their being toolless, that is, non-holders of the necessaries of production.

B. J.—Call it that way.

U. S.—Consequently, not until Socialism is established, and every one thereby given free access to the tools of production, can the toolless, wage-working class be abolished. The class struggle is, then no nonsensical term, but a real palpable fact. The discontent arising from this fact is so widespread and the experience of the people is becoming so extensive that the yarns of the capitalist parties to the contrary will not fool them much longer. They have been fooled by the money and tariff questions so long that they are now tired of such. They are ready for the seed of Socialism. He who does not preach the straightest goods is either too ignorant for a preacher or is a knave. This capitalist system must go and make room for the Socialist Commonwealth. Nothing short of this will do. So long as this capitalist system lasts the people will not only be paupers, but will be pauperized worse and worse. Your theory that I just pumped all the wind out of helps to suggest the enormous criminality and insanity of a social system a feature of which is that the larger the stores of wealth, the poorer are the producers. Away with it!

THE CURSE OF EXCLUSIVENESS.

As long as our civilization is essentially one of property, of fences, of exclusiveness, it will be mocked by delusions. Our riches will leave us sick; there will be bitterness in our laughter, and our wine will burn our mouths. Only that is good profits which we can taste with all doors open and which serves all men.

Ralph Waldo Emerson.

The People
New York N.Y.

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

AS TO "EL PROLETARIO."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Regarding information desired by Comrade Guarnier and others, anent "El Proletario," I would say the following: The first stage of "El Proletario" is to be in the form of leaflet, one of our Mexican comrades having already translated into Spanish the leaflet, "The Capitalist System," and is also translating now "The Working Class," another leaflet. Printing of same is delayed due to a defect in the press, which we are endeavoring to overcome. What the price per 100 or 1,000 will be when printed has as yet not been determined.

The second stage of "El Proletario" is to become a weekly paper. This aspiration, not a little crippled by lack of financial resources, is at present in the nature of an aspiration only. If a sufficient number of subscribers could be secured from whom financial support would emanate, there is no doubt the publication would be hastened into life. For further information, write, in Spanish, to Clementi Garcia, 708 Park street, Room 7, El Paso, Tex.; or in English to the undersigned.

Fannie Chernin,
3432 Alameda avenue.

El Paso, Tex., June 23.

STAY AWAY FROM COBALT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Workingmen should keep away from Cobalt, Ont., because there are more wage slaves on the labor market than can be provided with jobs. There are hundreds of men walking around idle. As if this were not bad enough, the Ontario government is entering the field with prison labor. True, these convicts are building roads, but that is depriving others who need work, of those jobs.

J. Ashly.

Cobalt, Ont., July 1.

WILL SECTION PORTLAND ANSWER?

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Will Section Portland please answer through The People whether one George Goodhugh was admitted to membership by them since 1908, said gentleman having been a member of 434, I. W. W., this city, in 1908? This afternoon he spoke on Stevens street, north of Front avenue, under the auspices of the "I'm-a-Bums."

E. W. Collins.

Spokane, Wash., June 26.

SEATTLE SETS A MARK.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—During the third week's work in Seattle, with the co-operation of Comrades O'Hanrahan, O'Keefe and others, we succeeded in securing, all told, twenty-three subs. Out of this number six are for the Daily and fourteen for the Weekly People.

Six more splendid out-door meetings were held during the past week, and the most successful of these were the two held last Saturday night. Comrades Leaf and O'Halloran gathered a large, interesting crowd at the corner of Occidental and Washington streets, and just a block away Comrade O'Hanrahan and I were hammering away to another large crowd. Comrades Keith and Miller, our hustling Daily People sellers, were on deck as usual with a good supply of papers which were soon disposed of. The sale of literature at these two meetings amounted to thirty-seven pamphlets and 273 Daily Peoples. The literature sold at the other four meetings brings the total sale up to seventy pamphlets and 700 Daily Peoples.

Section Seattle has ordered two thousand copies of the Daily People special issue and when they reach Seattle the comrades will see to it that every single copy is sold and distributed. Comrade O'Hanrahan has already secured several good orders from men who work in lumber camps, with good prospects of getting more before the special issue arrives.

The "I'm-a-Bummery" has had two spouters upon the streets of Seattle during the past week. These gentry are not only a disgrace to themselves, but worse still, they are a disgrace to the principle they are supposed to represent, Industrial Unionism. In a harangue delivered by one of these bums, he called upon the loggers present in his audience to join the "I'm-a-Bummery" and demand pots in the camps to kill the vermin upon their clothes. The height of this fellow's ambition is go to a camp, get full of vermin, then make the above demand. There is no capitalist system, according to his conception; the issue with him is destroy just plain lice, and then only when they are on your clothes. His brother bum, who held forth last night, delivered the usual "I'm-a-Bum" harangue on employment sharks. Some one in the crowd asked if he had a card of membership in the outfit he represented, and after fumbling around in his pockets he failed to produce anything that would show he was a member. The Bummery must be hard pressed for spouters when they have to pick up outsiders to do their "speeling." This is a fair sample of the propaganda carried on along the Pacific Coast by these gentry in the name of Industrial Unionism.

The pure and simple craft union machinists are out on strike in Seattle, and with all the other crafts at work, defeat seems certain.

During the coming week we expect quite a number of loggers in the city to spend the "Glorious Fourth." This will give us a splendid opportunity which we shall take advantage of in pushing the Party papers and literature. We are going to make this the banner week for Section Seattle.

Chas. Pierson.

Seattle, Wash., June 29.

LOOSENESS IN PARTY MATTERS, A WARNING.

To the Daily and Weekly People—I was one day several weeks ago conversing with Comrade De Leon at the Daily People office upon Party matters when Comrade De Leon made the observation to me: "The wide-awake in the Party must be doubly wide awake; they must be wide awake on their own part, and they must be wide awake on the part of those who are asleep. There is more than one party member found in this sleepy state at each crisis. The consequence is a certain looseness in Party conduct that actually invites the crook to try his games. He imagines all others are asleep and the whole Party at his mercy, and he tries what mischief he can." Comrade De Leon gave me several instances. Among others he said: "When James Connolly and Frank Bohn were at their game in 1907 a series of general Party meetings was found necessary in this city to track the conspirators. The call for the meetings stated distinctly that cards had to be shown. Fully six meetings were held. Connolly claimed to be a member of the Party, turned up at all the meetings, but at none did he have his card. He had 'forgotten' it. Each time somebody 'vouched' for him. He took part in the deliberations. A man may forget his card once—but when he makes a practice of 'forgetting' the act should be enough to arrest the attention of whosoever is not asleep. I feel quite sure that Connolly never had a Section New York card, never paid any dues to the Section, simply sponged on the Party and sailed under false colors when he claimed and exercised the rights as such. The man's previous conduct was enough to justify suspicion; his constant forgetfulness made suspicion more certain. That 'vouching' for him was a sleepy act, that the members should not have tolerated. It encouraged him in the notion that he could do what he wanted."

I had attended several of those meetings myself. I remembered the fact of Connolly having regularly "forgotten" his card, being "vouched" for, and I decided to find out whether Comrade De Leon was right in believing Connolly never was a member of Section New York. Being now a member of the Assembly District in which Connolly claimed membership, it was easy for me to find out. I examined the books carefully and find that James Connolly transferred from Essex County, New Jersey, in 1907, to the Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth Assembly District organization; that no dues were paid by him to the Branch of Section New York, the only Branch of which he was supposed to be a member. A so-called resignation by him from the S. L. P. is recorded in the minutes of the Branch of May 6, 1908.

I know we are through with Connolly, but I am not sure that others of his breed may not spring up again. But even if they do not, this "vouching" is a bad habit that does create looseness, and I mention the instance of Connolly in the hope that it may serve the comrades as a warning. It is as Comrade De Leon says, looseness invited the crook.

M. L. Hiltner.

New York, June 19.

LOUISVILLE, KY., ITEMS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Labor News Company's shipment of 200 pamphlets to be used in our Louisville campaign arrived Saturday, July 2, and at our meeting, at Third and Market streets, the same evening we sold seventeen of them. That proves that there are workingmen willing to learn, and as long as men of our class can be found who are interested in the Socialist Labor Party and its literature, willing to support the one and read the other, it is our duty to strive to add to and strengthen the organization and spread its literature.

Our old-time comrade, Schmutz, who has left us and has been carrying on a sort of flirtation with the Local S. P., says the S. L. P. should go out of business, and he has been visiting our members at their homes and trying to dishearten and discourage them, and seeking to make them believe the outlook for bona fide, revolutionary Socialism is dark and hopeless; and, therefore, we should all prepare later along to join the Populists. Think of our old comrade even hinting that we should go into a political organization that he used to refer to so often as the "bogus"! Has it changed any of its spots, or cleaned its skirts, or improved its record in any way since Schmutz characterized it as the "bogus"? By no means.

Schmutz will find that the S. L. P. is not going to disband, throw up the sponge, or go out of business in Louisville, simply to gratify the vanity of a number of craft union A. F. of L.-ites, and middle class reformers sailing under the name of Socialism.

Our big comrade, Fred Blake, who has not been attending the meetings of the Section much of late has just sent in a most satisfactory explanation. He has just got married. And he says he was so busy preparing for this big event that he couldn't attend; but now when housekeeping matters are arranged we are to expect him to don the uniform of the revolutionist again. Here are congratulations to you, Comrade Blake.

One of our members, Comrade J. Reibel, agrees to contribute $4 to help pay for extra time spent in securing signatures to our nomination petition, and twenty-five cents a week to help with the other expenses, and, besides, he is active in other directions.

Then we have Comrades Louis Fleischer, Rudolph Smith, Wm. Braun, James O'Hearn, Thomas Sweeney, Sam J. Ferguson, James Doyle, D. Bleiweiss, and that thorn in the side of the fusionist, A. F. of L.-ite S. P., Jas. H. Arnold, all of whom can be depended upon to fight under the unsullied, the unstained banner of the S. L. P. To abandon the S. L. P in Louisville or elsewhere, is to desert the colors of Socialism, and the cause of the proletarian masses.

Let all readers of The People in Louisville attend our meetings at Third and Market streets, on Saturday evenings at 8 o'clock and judge for themselves whether or not we are going out of business.

R. S.

Louisville, Ky., July 3.

FRANCIS WEBBER.

Resolved, That by the death of Comrade Francis Webber, Section Allegheny County has lost a good and faithful member, and we deplore the circumstances surrounding his death, and the ever-present risks that attend the efforts of a member of the working class to secure a livelihood.

Resolved, That we extend to his family our sincere sympathy and condolence.

Resolved, That these resolutions be placed on the minutes of the Section and copies be sent to his family, and to our Party press.

L. M. Barhydt,
H. Muller,
Aug. Clever,
—Committee.

TEN CENT BOOKS
Communist Manifesto.
Engles, Life Of.
No Compromise.
Socialism, What It Is.
Workingman's Programme.
New York Labor News Company,
28 City Hall Place. New York.

DECLARATION OF N. E. C., S. L. P.

Upon the Issues Arising in the Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation.

The N. E. C. requests Party papers to reprint the below declaration.

I.

Whereas, From all the evidences at hand it is now perfectly plain that Charles Rothfiser, National Secretary of the Hungarian Federation, is not in harmony with the S. L. P., its principles and tactics; that his policy is to keep the Federation in turmoil, and in continuous disputes with the Party, at the same time as cleverly as possible avoiding to place himself in direct and frank opposition;

Whereas, It is plainly evident that his declaration of loyalty to the S. L. P., its principles and tactics at the last convention of the Hungarian Federation, and his declaration to sever all connections with the Trautmann-St. John so-called I. W. W., were made in bad faith and with the evident purpose of deceiving the delegates, who almost to a man were loyal and staunch supporters of the S. L. P., with the view of securing his re-election to the office of National Secretary, it being now evident that he still continues his relations with the Trautmann-St. John element, and,

Whereas, Although he adopted in the convention a policy of no opposition, as soon as he had left the convention he took steps by means of a lampoon addressed to the membership and signed by himself as National Secretary, to upset the decrees of the convention as to its relationship to the S. L. P.; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we deem the immediate dismissal of the aforesaid Charles Rothfiser from the office of National Secretary as an absolutely necessary condition for the continuation of the harmonious relations that have hitherto existed between the Socialist Labor Party and the Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation.

II.

Inasmuch as the issues that have arisen within the Hungarian Federation relate to the most vital principles of the S. L. P., it has become further necessary for the Party to declare itself plainly upon certain points relating to its relations to the Language Federations in general.

Necessity of Language Federations.

In the struggle for the emancipation of the International Proletariat from the yoke of International Capitalism, the Movement in America will be not merely a contributing factor, but one of the leading factors, controlling the most strategic points of the international battlefield. This is due to the fact that, of all countries, America was the first to completely settle the issues between feudalism and capitalism, and in its short career, not only to catch up with but completely outdistance the older countries in capitalist development.

Owing, however, to the peculiar conditions existing in this country from the tremendous and continuous influx of all nationalities, conditions arise with which the Socialist Movement in this country has to contend. These new arrivals of workers containing many, perhaps even majorities, who have been in contact with the Socialist and Labor Movement in their respective countries, it is desirable to reach immediately upon their arrival here with the S. L. P. propaganda. These must be reached, naturally, in their native tongue and no better instruments can be devised for this work than the language federations. However, the propaganda carried on by these federations must, of necessity, not be the propaganda of the respective countries that these people have left, but it must be American S. L. P. propaganda.

This country has been well defined as the "melting pot" in which all the various races and nationalities are being amalgamated into one gigantic whole. One of the greatest factors of amalgamation and harmonious unity between the races and nationalities is a clear class-conscious labor movement. To the S. L. P. no race is too "backward" for its workingmen to cast off the chains of bondage, and upon the internationality bred by a common noble cause, it invites all alike. But what it demands and absolutely must insist upon is a uniform movement suitable to the conditions in this country. The peculiarities that exist for any nationality in its own country can not be allowed at any time to be grafted upon the American Movement; and, on the other hand, the peculiarities that exist here and nowhere else must be made comprehensible to the newcomers. Unity of aim and purpose being the cardinal principles of the S. L. P., these principles must be understood by all federations that expect to sail under its banner; they must cast aside all nationalism and work for the unification of all nationalities under the class-conscious banner of the Socialist Labor Party.

Party Ownership of Press.

The press is recognized as the strongest weapon of the movement. The S. L. P. recognizes unqualifiedly the necessity of the Party ownership of its Press. The federation that becomes a wing of the Party must recognize these principles. The first aim and duty of a language federation is therefore always to build up a strong press, owned by the Federation itself, with which to reach the workers in its own language. A federation, planted upon the principles of the S. L. P. and that has made it its object of existence to advance these principles, naturally seeks the endorsement of the Party for its Press. This endorsement is cardinal for the federation organ's existence AS AN S. L. P. ORGAN, and naturally the Party can not afford to give its endorsement as a mere advertisement. The Party must know that the press it aids to build up is an S. L. P. press, and what is equally important, THAT IT CONTINUES AS SUCH. It is to avoid lending itself to enterprises which, when they once have become successful, can be turned against the Party, that it has made it a constitutional demand that an organ to receive the endorsement, and be able to make use of the S. L. P. name, should first deed its property to the Party. This transaction is but a legal form of the moral relation that already exists, and which in itself is stronger than any legality when unhampered by schemers and tricksters that aim to use this press as for their own specific purposes.

This clause of Party control stands plainly in the S. L. P. constitution. When a federation requests the Party's endorsement for itself and its press it does so with its eyes open to this condition. Whether it should be lived up to or not does not after that rest with the Federation. The Party demands it in return for the use of its name. If any group does not want it that is its privilege. The Party does not seek it from Tom, Dick and Harry. It grants it to its staunch adherents only, and these should be the first ones to recognize the necessity and be anxious to protect the Party in case of disturbances within the Federation. That Charles Rothfiser by means of his lampoon should influence the Federation to not fulfil this requirement is in line with his general policy of hostility to the Party, and now that this hostility is too plainly to be seen the Federation should realize the necessity and hasten to fulfil the Party's requirement, so as to be protected in the event of similar disturbances in the future.

Economic Movements.

The Party being built upon the class struggle and recognizing the necessity of economic as well as political organization of the working class, it is naturally extremely favorable towards economic unions, but at the same time it must be extremely cautious as to the kind of union it aids to build up. For a rank and file member of the S. L. P. to be a member of any union for the sake of being permitted to earn a living is one thing, for an officer of any body, affiliated with or endorsed by the S. L. P. to be at the same time an active worker and upbuilder of an organization hostile to the principles and tactics of the S. L. P., is quite another thing. These latter ones lend the name of the S. L. P., under whose banner they sail, to the upbuilding of hostile movements. In the case of Charles Rothfiser and his activity at McKees Rocks and elsewhere with the Trautmann-St. John elements, he gave this humbug, fostered upon the American working class, a new lease of life by furnishing it a handle with which to work and extort dues from the Hungarian workingmen. Such methods the Party absolutely declares itself against, and demands loyalty in the interest of the working class actually and morally, of all officers of the Federations or any other bodies that it honors with its official or moral endorsement.

Autonomy.

The S. L. P., in its relation to the Federations, feels the absolute necessity of their possessing freedom of action as to the means and methods of advancing the work they aim to accomplish. But the S. L. P. can declare itself for absolute federation autonomy no more than for State autonomy within its organization, or craft autonomy in economic unionism. The fruits of these two evil plants are too plainly seen in the S. P., on the one hand, and in the A. F. of L. on the other. Somewhere the line must be drawn as to a Federation's freedom of action. That line is on the principles and tactics of the Party—ABSOLUTELY, not when these suit the Federation in its own opinion, or in the opinion of a temporary disturbing majority.

In the case of the Trautmann-St. John I. W. W., the S. L. P. was immediately upon the 4th convention, upon overwhelming evidence forced to declare it hostile to the Labor Movement. If for no other reason than that it took an open stand against political action, this its position should have been only too plain to all, at least to S. L. P. men. But the Hungarian S. L. F. chose to remain "neutral between the two factions of the I. W. W." This gave the Rothfiser disturbers a handle for their work. The Federation was kept in turmoil for months. Its organ, controlled by the executive board, was prevented from standing frankly by the Party until the N. E. C. of the Party in the January session demanded that it do so. Still the disturbances continued until the convention in March, when the troubles were thought to have been allayed. But no sooner had the convention adjourned when the Rothfiser element again commenced operation, and rightly discerning where the danger to their interests lay, they rushed to defeat through the general vote a plain declaration on the part of the convention as to its unqualified endorsement at all times of the tactics of the S. L. P.

If any organized body does not agree with the Party it is its privilege to take whatever stand it desires, but the Party can not agree to its doing so and using its name to hit it with. The Party's auxiliaries must adopt the principles and tactics of the Party and remain loyal thereto. **What** these are can not be **left to the** Federations to define. The Party must reserve this for itself, and if supplementary organizations do not and can not agree with the Party it is their privilege to go their own way and do their own work in their own manner. The Party can not afford to lend its name to actions it can not endorse. The relations between the Party and the Federations, though voluntary, imply a degree of moral responsibility which makes the Party and any of its affiliated bodies responsible for any public act or utterance of any member of such affiliated Federations.

Consequently, in this decision, we are guided not only by the Party's own obvious interests, but we feel our responsibility to the entire working class that we invite to embrace the Party's principles and tactics, and to whom we lend the use of our name.

Thus if the Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation lends itself to irresponsible acts and methods, not only the S. L. P. itself but the Scandinavian, Lettish, Jewish, and other Federations and affiliated bodies are co-responsible, and similarly will the Hungarian Federation be placed in a shady light along with the Party by any irresponsible action on the part of any other body that bears the Party's name. This is but an application of the principle, "An injury to one is an injury to all," and the Party insists upon loyalty thereto.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

W. J., NEW YORK—Read the Translator's Preface to the "Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte." The political methods of this country are nearer akin to the political methods of France than they are to those of any other European country.

D. A., NEW YORK—There never was any issue on whether the Socialist should or should not bore from within. The issue was, Should he bore from within only? Those who answered affirmatively were shown that "boring from within only" fatedly amounted to lying low, and letting the labor lieutenant of the capitalist class rule the roost.

O. B., SEATTLE, WASH.—For an account of the status of labor in the Roman Empire there is nothing better than Eugene Sue's third story, "The Iron Collar," in the series entitled "The History of a Proletarian Family Across the Ages."

C. McD., NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—Nickels are legal tender only to the amount of 25 cents. In such small fractions, the metallic value of the coin is a negligible quantity. Such small coin is fitly called in German "Scheide-Muentze"—coin whose main function is to give "change" and thereby "separate" the dealers so that they may part.

W. F. A., TOLEDO, O.—Monopoly incites competition by reason of the higher profits it makes. True. But that is not all the truth. The competition incited by monopoly is a competition accessible to a number of competitors smaller than the number that could participate at the first competitive stage. That competition in turn promotes monopoly, that is more perfected monopoly; that monopoly again incites competition, but again the competitive struggle can be shared in only by still larger capitalists. And so forth. The upshot of it all is that a stage is reached when the competition is only theoretical, practical the monopoly, seeing that the vast mass lacks the capital to pay "admission fee" to the alleged Competitive Circus.

T. B. S., MILWAUKEE, WIS.—There is nothing in the constitution of the State of Wisconsin to have prevented the Social Democratic administration from selling the city bonds to others than bankers.

B. C., SAN JOSE, CALIF.—Socialism is not concerned with religion, anymore than mathematics is; and the S. L. P. firmly resists the introduction of religious questions. The S.L.P. will hew close to the line of economics, sociology and political issues.

W. S., EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.—Not at all surprising. In a way, Anarchy is a protest against Nature—a pathetic spectacle.

E. J. H., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—What is there to answer in the thing? It is the old, exploded Anarchist theory of doing things, re-vamped.

A. B., GOLDFIELD, NEV.—Never forget there are people whose mind is built upon the pop-gun principle. They can hold only one thought at a time. As fast as a second thought comes in the first is driven out.

E. B., DETROIT, MICH.—The wage the worker receives is the exchange value of his labor-power under normal conditions, the same as the price of any other merchandise is equal to its exchange value under normal conditions. But conditions are not permanently normal with any merchandise. An excess of supply lowers the price below the normal exchange value of the merchandise; an excess of demand raises the price above the normal exchange value. In the long run price and value coincide—except with the merchandise labor-power. There the supply increases so steadily that the price declines almost permanently below the exchange value—that is, in the instance of labor-power, below the standard of living at a given time.—Next question next week.

E. S., HOUSTON, TEX.; H. K., NEW YORK, N. Y.; A. C. McG., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.; C. C. C., PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.; E. B., MANKATO, MINN.; J. M., CLEVELAND, O.; A. S., MILWAUKEE, WIS.; H. D. B., NEW YORK, N. Y.; A. R., DULUTH, MINN.; W. J. McS., CHICAGO, ILL.; A. S. D., DES MOINES, IA.; C. S., MEMPHIS, TENN.—Matter received.

Ancient Society
By Lewis H. Morgan

This is a great work, furnishing the ethnologic basis to the sociologic superstructure raised by Marx and Engels.

While the work needs close study most of it is easy reading. The student will read, and re-read, and find, each time, fresh facts not noticed before, and the opening of wider vistas not discovered at previous readings.

Those readers who have less time at their disposal may not be able to profit by the work to its full extent, but even one reading will store their minds with valuable knowledge and broaden their horizon so as to enable them to grasp the meaning of events now going on better than they could otherwise do.

The previous editions of the work were expensive, four dollars a volume being almost prohibitive, but the work is now within the reach of all.

The Labor News is prepared to furnish the work at the PRICE OF $1.50.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place, New York.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE Paul Augustine, National Secretary, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN S. L. P., Philip Courtenay, National Secretary, 144 Duchess avenue, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., the Party's Literary Agency, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

NOTICE—For technical reasons no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 6 p. m.

N. E. C. OF THE S. L. P.

Third Day's Session.

The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party met on July 5 in third day's session at 9.30. All present.

Subject of membership of bogus I. W. W. members in the S. L. P. After discussion the matter was referred to a committee—Olive M. Johnson, Reinstein and Reimer. Adjourned at 1 p. m.

Afternoon session.

The committee on the bogus I. W. W. reported as follows:

Opinion of the N. E. C. as to the relation of its membership towards the Trautmann-St. John so-called I. W. W.—The N. E. C. considers the decision of National Secretary Augustine, as to a member of the S. L. P. being at the same time a member of the Trautmann-St. John so-called I. W. W., out of order, and should never have been called for because all evidence points to the fact that no such organization exists, but that it is simply an attempt to foster a pretence upon the uninformed. As the bubble of this pretence has in fact burst after the dust they attempted to stir up in several parts of the country, we do not consider it worthy of a decision pro or con from the S. L. P.

The position of the S. L. P. towards the aforesaid elements is clear and well understood by all.

It can only be considered the height of inconsistency for any individual to attempt to support both the Party and these elements. The Party organization must keep up eternal vigilance against the disrupters who come from this rank for the evident purpose of disrupting. Should any attempt on the part of the refuse that once sought a berth in the I. W. W. but were disappointed, be made to gravitate towards the Party, such element can not be too rigidly discriminated against; and in no case is it safe for a Party organization to trust an office of the S. L. P. with anyone that gravitates, actually or morally, towards that disrupting element. With the exception of some few confused individuals who may have been misled into that camp, and can be safely admitted there are none who can be considered for membership in the Party and upon the merit of such cases the Sections themselves must act.

Adopted by all except Kircher who favored the unqualified barring out of any member of I'm-a-bum "I. W. W."

The committee on the Hungarian S. L. Federation reported. [The report appears on page 5 of this issue.]

Report was adopted unanimously.

In the matter of the report of the S. L. P. to the Copenhagen International Congress, the report adopted by the Sub-Committee, endorsed.

El Paso's "El Proletario"—on the subject of the starting of a paper under that name by the El Paso Section—Moved by Olive M. Johnson, seconded by Marek:

"That the request of Section El Paso, Tex., for support in order to establish a Spanish S. L. P. paper to be known as 'El Proletario' be granted by permitting the publication in the Party organs of an appeal for funds."—Carried unanimously.

The Lettish Socialist Labor Federation having submitted to the N. E. C. the name of Julius Wezosol for Editor of the "Proletareets" for approval.—Unanimously endorsed.

In the matter of charges of Section San Francisco S. L. P. against Section San Francisco of the Lettish Socialist Federation—moved by Johnson, seconded by Marek:

"In view of the fact that certain documents have been furnished which make it plain that matters in the Lettish Section of San Francisco are in such a state as to justify the English Section to prefer charges against the Lettish Section, and demand its suspension and re-organization, we feel sure that the Lettish Federation, where the matter belongs, is capable of handling this matter; and we certainly recommend that they do so with a firm hand."—Carried unanimously.

Moved by Reinstein, seconded by Thomas:

"That a special committee of three be elected and authorized to publish a general statement on present general conditions in the country and in the Socialist and Labor Movement."—Carried unanimously.

Adjourned at 6 p. m. to meet at 7.30 in night session.

Tuesday Night Session.

The night session of the S. L. P. National Executive Committee opened at 7.30 p. m., Tuesday, July 5.

Letter from Australian S. L. P. was received.

Moved by Johnson, seconded by Thomas "That the National Secretary notify the Australian Socialist Labor Party that their request is granted for Comrade De Leon to take charge of their affairs at the International Socialist Congress at Copenhagen."—Carried unanimously.

Charter applications from Altoona, Pa.—Granted.

Moved that Section Scranton, Pa., be permitted to re-organize under the old charter.—Carried unanimously.

Moved by Reinstein, seconded by Johnson, that National Secretary Augustine be granted a two weeks' leave of absence July 25, August 10.—Carried unanimously.

New Sub-Committee unanimously appointed:—Max Rosenberg, Herman Mittleberg, Sam Lefkowitz, Herman D. Deutsch, Florian Machauer, John Hall, L. E. Lafferty, A. C. Kihn, George Signarovits, John A. Schwartz, Arnold Petersen, Charles Schrafft, Frederick W. Ball, John C. Butterworth, Joseph H. Sweeney.

Discussion took place on duties of paid State and national organizers. The consensus of opinion was that the national office as well as State committees and Sections should always see to it that the organizers they hire should not merely hold street meetings, etc., but should distribute leaflets at factory gates and as much as possible sell literature and secure subscriptions for the Party organs. The trustees of the National Leaflet Distributing Fund should co-operate for that purpose with bodies employing organizers.

The National Secretary was instructed to urge, before each session of the N. E. C., the State organizations not too far from New York to see to it that their N. E. C. men attend the semi-annual sessions of N. E. C. without fail. Just before the N. E. C. adjourned sine die a letter was received from Comrade Barhydt of Pittsburg announcing that last Saturday Comrade Francis Webber of Pittsburg, the new Secretary of the Pennsylvania State Executive Committee, was accidentally killed while at work at his trade as bricklayer. The N. E. C. was shocked by the news and instructed the Secretary to express its condolence and sympathy for the relatives of the deceased comrade.

Having read and approved of the motions adopted during these sessions the session adjourned sine die at 10 p. m.

B. Reinstein, Secy.

WASHINGTON S. E. C.

The Washington State Executive Committee held its regular meeting July 1. Present: Riordan, Reddington, Fagerdahl, Herron, Phipps, Olson, Stevens, Phipps in the chair.

Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

Correspondence:—From C. M. Carlson, Raymond, Wash., and from J. H. Nosovitch, New Westminster, B. C., regarding organizer's coming their way. From Tacoma, sending money to the agitation fund. Correspondence filed.

Secretary's action in sending credentials to Comrade Albert Robinson to collect funds for State Committee endorsed.

Decided to let Pierson work in Tacoma for the two weeks.

Financial Report:—Balance, June 1, $97.18; receipts, $80.16; expenses, $65.45; balance, July 1, $111.89. Donations to agitation fund: W. Redmond, 50c.; J. W. Rowles, $1; M. Reddington, $5; J. Grayson, $3.55; F. A. Fagerdahl, $2.50; J. C. Anderson, $10; Section Tacoma, $18; A. Robinson, $6.75; W. D. Norman, $1.50; J. T. Walsh, $1.

R. W. Stevens, Rec. Secy.

FOR EVERY S. L. P. MAN.

A splendid group photograph of all the N. E. C. members and officers of the Party attending the recent historic Tenth Anniversary celebration of the Daily People can now be furnished to all desiring it. Pictures are large size, about 8 by 10, of exquisite finish and workmanship—a memento every S. L. P. man will be proud of possessing.

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MARXIAN THEORY OF VALUE

HUMAN LABOR THE ONLY COMMON ELEMENT IN ALL COMMODITIES—HENCE BECOMES THE MEASURE OF VALUE—SURPLUS VALUE, AND HOW THE CAPITALIST MILKS IT FROM THE WORKERS.

The key of Marx's economic doctrines is his theory of value, with an exposition of which "Das Kapital" opens.

He begins by separating value in use from value in exchange. Value in use is utility, arising from the adaptation of an article, to satisfy some human need. Air, water, sunshine, wheat, potatoes, gold, and diamonds are examples. It does not necessarily imply exchange value.

Many goods are very useful but not exchangeable, because they are free to all. Such is the case, usually, with water. On the other hand, no good can have value in exchange unless it is useful. Men will not give something for that which satisfies no want or need.

Both value in use and value in exchange are utilities, but as they differ, there must be some element in the one which the other does not per se contain. We find what that is by analyzing the constituent elements of different goods which possess exchange value. How can we compare them? Only because they contain some common element.

But what is there in common between a horse and a house? You cannot say that this stick is longer than that sugar is sweet. Yet you say this house is worth ten times as much as that horse. Materials are not compared, nor stability with swiftness, nor color with color.

The common element is found alone in human labor. You compare labor with labor. It requires ten times the amount of average social labor to sesecure such a house as it does to put one in possession of such a horse.

Labor-time is the measure which we apply to different commodities in order to compare them. We mean thereby the ordinary average labor which is required at a given time in a given society. The average man is taken as a basis, together with the average advantages of machinery and the arts. This is average social labor-time.

Complicated labor is simply a multiple of simple labor. One man's labor, which has required long and careful training, may count for twice as much as ordinary, simple labor; but the simple labor is the unit.

This distinction between value in use and value in exchange enables us to understand how capitalists exploit their laborers. They pay for labor its exchange value, which depends upon the cost of labor or the standard of the laborer. What it takes to support a laborer's family is the exchange value of all the labor which can be got out of that family.

Let us suppose that a laborer requires each day goods whose value is denoted by A, each week in addition thereto goods denoted by B, besides quarterly needs which are satisfied by goods whose value is C. Then his support for each day will require the value of

$$\frac{365\ A + 52\ B + 4\ C}{365}$$

Now, if it requires six hours to produce these goods, the laborer is producing surplus value if he labors more than that time. This the capitalist requires him to do, as he has hired his entire labor power.

Under these circumstances the laborer who works twelve hours a day for his employer is paid for six hours' work, while he is robbed of the product of the other six hours' labor. The capitalist is able to do this because he possesses the means of production.

The laborer would gladly work without recourse to the capitalist, but he has not the means, the instruments with which to produce. He must accede to the terms of the capitalist or starve.

The capitalist goes on the market and finds there the commodity, labor, for which he pays its value in exchange, as for any other commodity.

But value in use does not depend upon value in exchange. The value in use of labor to the capitalist is all that he can squeeze out of it. The capitalist pockets the surplus value, and it becomes capital, enabling him to continue and enlarge his process of exploitation.

Let the line,

a———b———c,

represent the labor of twelve hours, b dividing it into two equal parts; a———b is necessary labor; b———c is unpaid labor productive of surplus value. It is the capitalist's interest to extend b———c as much as possible, as that governs his accumulations.

Hence the efforts of employers to increase the length of a day's labor; hence, the efforts of employes to shorten a———c, as they thereby diminish the amount of unpaid labor, of whose value they are robbed.

This enables us to comprehend the significance of Marx's definition of capital, which is as follows:

"A Negro is a Negro. In certain relations he becomes a slave. A cotton-spinning is a machine for spinning cotton. It becomes capital only in certain relations. Capital is a social relation existing in the processes of production. It is an historical relation. The means of production are not capital if they are the property of the immediate producer. They become capital only under conditions, in which they serve at the same time as the means of exploiting and ruling the laborer. . . . The foundation of the capitalistic method of production is to be found in that theft which deprived the masses of their rights in the soil, in the earth, the common heritage of all."

That is to say, Marx limits the name capital to economic goods in the hands of employers.

In the Socialistic state, surplus value vanishes. The entire product belongs to the producer.

The only source, then, of obtaining the fruits of labor will be—labor, physical or mental, but always labor of some kind or another. Idlers will disappear from the earth. The race of parasites will become extinct.—Prof. R. T. Ely.

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The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

DAILY PEOPLE 10TH ANNIVERSARY FUND.

"A. B. C.," Lynn, Mass., sends one dollar, from a very limited purse, as an evidence of his appreciation of the work the Daily People is doing for his class. Comrade Merquelin, New Jersey, having failed to fulfil his pledge as a member of the 10th Anniversary Club sends five dollars, "as salve to a guilty conscience," is the way he puts it. A total of $12 was received to this fund last week. The grand total is now $486.25. We will keep the fund open a week longer and then close it. It should reach the five hundred mark before being closed.

A. B. C., Lynn, Mass.	$ 1.00
P. Merquelin, Plainfield, N. J. ..	5.00
O. J. Hughes, Brooklyn, N. Y. ..	5.00
Mrs. A. P. Gollerstepper, N. Y.	1.00
Total	$ 12.00
Previously acknowledged	474.25
Grand total	$486.25

TEN CENT BOOKS

Communist Manifesto.
Engles, Life Of.
No Compromise.
Socialism, What It Is.
Workingman's Programme.
New York Labor News Company.
28 City Hall Place. New York.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

National Organizer Rudolph Katz reports considerable success in his efforts to build up the Party; he succeeded in organizing two new Sections and one branch, and reorganized two branches in the short time that he has been in Pennsylvania. Besides, he has secured a number of subscribers to the Party organs while doing this work; but the finances coming to the National Office in support of this most urgent work are coming so slowly and in such small amounts that it is a severe strain on this office to keep him going. He is now in Ohio beginning the third month of his tour and he expects to have better results as he goes along. There are other states wishing his services, and we insist that he should be kept on the road at whatever cost, but this can not be done if sufficient money is not forthcoming in support of the work.

This department of the Party's work has been neglected for some time due to lack of money, but now the season for such work is here and we know that you will give it support; therefore, all together now, push the work of building up the S. L. P. by contributing your share to the above fund.

Send all contributions to Paul Augustine, National Secretary, P. O. Box 1576, New York, N. Y.

Contributions received as follows:

Branch Braddock, Pa.	$ 1.00
D. Craig, Milford, Mass.	1.00
"E," Spokane, Wash.	5.00
Section Allentown, Pa.	15.00
"B," New York, N. Y.	1.00
Total	$ 23.00
Previously acknowledged	140.40
Grand total	$163.40

REIMER'S TOUR IN CONNECTICUT.

The Connecticut State Executive Committee, S. L. P., has secured the service of Arthur E. Reimer of Boston, Mass., to speak at the various places and on dates as stated below. Accordingly our organizations and the readers of the Party press should make it their special business that these meetings are well attended so that they may have the desired effect.

Hartford, July 14 and 15.
Rockville, July 16.
So. Manchester, July 18.
Middletown, July 19 and 20.
New London, July 21.
Mystic, July 22.
Stonington, July 23.

KATZ'S TOUR IN OHIO.

Canton—July 13 to 15.
Akron—July 16 to 17.
Cleveland—July 18 to 21.
Sandusky— July 22 to 23.
Toledo—July 24 to 26.
Columbus—July 27 to 29.
Dayton—July 30 to 31.
Hamilton—August 1 to 2.
Cincinnati—August 3 to 12.

HARTFORD, CONN., ATTENTION!

There will be two open-air meetings with Arthur E. Reimer of Boston as speaker on the following dates and places:

THURSDAY EVENING, July 14, at the corner of Park and Broad streets.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 15.—Main and Village streets.

Our readers are requested to be present and bring along their shopmates and friends.

Organizer.

DAILY ● PEOPLE

Readers of the **WEEKLY PEOPLE** who would be in close and constant touch with the Socialist Movement should read the

DAILY PEOPLE

Official organ of the Socialist Labor Party.

The **DAILY PEOPLE** is published every day in the year, devoting space to news of the day as well as to news of especial interest to the working class.

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NOW'S THE TIME

To Hustle Out and Make the Movement Known.

From all sides comes the word that never before was the message of the S. L. P. so eagerly listened to as it is to-day. That this is undoubtedly the case we can ourselves bear witness—we are having a greater number of inquiries from strangers than ever before. They want sample copies, catalogues and information about the Party and its press.

That there is more interest being shown by "outsiders" is self-evident; another thing, that is also self evident, is that our friends are not taking advantage of the favorable conditions confronting them, else we would be getting many more subscriptions than are coming in at present.

Comrade Cook, of Galveston, Texas, says "The Party press is the best vehicle through which to interest the uninterested. It deals with the most recent up-to-date affairs. It is the live wire of the Movement."

Comrade Cook is anxious that some method be devised whereby more people can be reached by the Party press, whether all turn out subscribers or not. In other words Comrade Cook holds that the first thing needed is to get the Party press made known. That once it is made known subscriptions will come as a matter of course.

There is a good deal in Comrade Cook's claim, that lots of progressive-minded men could be secured as readers once the press of the S. L. P. was brought to their attention.

Eventually we hope to work out a plan of "self-advertisement" for the Party press, but just at present we must depend entirely upon the efforts of the loyal Active Brigade to make the press known.

The S. L. P. women and their friends, in Cleveland, sprung a pleasant surprise on us the other day when Mrs. John Kircher brought us a handsome quilt, made by the women, to be disposed of for the benefit of the Daily People. It is expected that one hundred dollars will be realized on the present.

The roll of honor, those sending two or more subs. during the week, follows:

R. Vogler, San Francisco, Cal.	2
W. Hammerlindl, San Francisco, Cal.	2
A. Gillhaus, San Francisco, Cal.	2
R. Baker, Vancouver, Can.	2
S. L. P. Section, El Paso Co., Col.	2
A. E. Reimer, Bridgeport, Conn.	5
F. Knotek, Hartford, Conn.	4
C. W. Johnson, Chicago, Ill.	2
J. Gamp, Dighton, Kans.	2
W. Kern, New Orleans, La.	2
H. Stone, Detroit, Mich.	4
J. A. Ingram, Saginaw, Mich.	2
F. Zierer, New Brunswick, N. J.	2
F. H. Joss, Syracuse, N. Y.	2
F. Brown, Cleveland, O.	4
W. H. Thomas, Buena Vista, Pa. ...	?
R. Katz, E. Pittsburg, Pa.	3
J. Erwin, Philadelphia, Pa.	4
G. G. Anton, Philadelphia, Pa.	2
B. D. Downey, Portsmouth, Va.	2
C. Pierson, Seattle, Wash.	20
R. Clausen, Spokane, Wash.	2

OPERATING FUND.

July and August are the slackest months with us, in so far as revenue is concerned. The curtailment in revenue, on the other hand, makes this period of the year the most strenuous for us; the financial problem always being to the fore. In order to help us make ends meet it is most imperative that our friends who can help us should do so now. Last week's total to this fund was light, the items being:

W. Goeller, Jr., Jamaica, N. Y. $	.50
B. Kahn, New York	.25
S. Thompson, New York	2.00
C. Nelson, Cleveland, O.	1.00
E. F. P., Ellensburg, Wash...	5.00
Marxian Club, Ogden, Utah ..	1.00
Total .... $	9.75
Previously acknowledged ..	6,545.48
Grand total	$6,555.23

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SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

San Francisco, Cal., 49 Dubose avenue, Headquarters and reading room of Section San Francisco, Cal., Socialist Labor Party, Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation, Lettish Socialist Labor Federation, and Scandinavian Discussion Club at 49 Dubose avenue.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading room at 317 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at 1808 Elm street. General Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Headquarters of Section Portland, Oregon, S. L. P., and Scandinavian Labor Federation, 224½ Washington street, Rooms 1 and 2.

Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets first and third Sunday of the month at 3 p. m., at Headquarters, 2416 East 9th street.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters, 815 Hamilton street.

Section Hartford, Conn., meets every second Wednesday in the month at 8 p. m., at Headquarters, 34 Elm street.

Section Providence meets every second and fourth Tuesday of the month at 98 Weybosset street, Room 14, 8 p. m.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P. P. Merquelin, Secretary, 1121 Myrtle avenue, Plainfield; W. J. Carroll, Financial Secretary, 1076 Bond street, Elizabeth.

Chicago, Illinois—The 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party meets every first and third Friday, 8 p. m., at Friedman's Hall, Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and women invited.

Headquarters Section Seattle, Wash., Sullivan Building, 712 First avenue, Room 309. P. O. Box 1854. Propaganda meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., Columbia Hall, 7th avenue between Pike and Union streets.

Section Tacoma, Wash., S. L. P., Headquarters and free reading room, Room 304, Wallace Building, 12th and A streets.

All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Herbert Johnson, 487 Como avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

Section St. Paul, Minn., S. L. P., holds a business meeting the second Sunday of each month at Federation Hall, Corner Third and Wabasha streets, at 10 a. m.

Section Denver meets the second Thursday evening of each month at Hall, 209 Charles Building. Agent of Party organs, Al. Wernet, Hotel Carlton, 15th and Glenarm streets.

Section Minneapolis, Minn., S. L. P. meets the third Saturday of each month at 8 p. m., at Union Temple, Room 3. Address of Literary Agent is Peter Riel, 2516 West 21st street.

Section Boston, Mass., meets every first and third Thursday in the month, at 8 p. m., at 694 Washington street. Discussions at every meeting. All sympathizers invited.

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